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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Home to the Hustings
Oil for China Bombers

The $20,000,000,000 Seventy-fifth Congress in its third and final session was spared a lingering grind in Washington's summer heat. The call of the hustings drew the House as a whole, and one third of the Senate, toward cool November with its mandate on acts of one of the most epochal Congresses in American history.

This is the Congress that came to power with President Roosevelt at the start of his second term on Jan. 3, 1937. Democrats held a 3-to-1 majority over Republicans in the House, and about 5 to 1 in the Senate.

* * *

The two preceding Congresses of the Roosevelt Administration had launched the New Deal and enacted the bulk of its major social laws. But the constitutionality of those laws was by no means established on the whole. It remained for the Seventy-fifth Congress to battle through the more decisive test with the Supreme Court, and to carry New Deal policies beyond their emergency stage.

* * *

Ups and Downs

President Roosevelt entered the second phase of his Administration with enthusiasm. His early speeches clearly disclosed an intent to push ahead as rapidly as possible with his social program.

Then began his first major setbacks, breaking in on a popularity that had kept him at the crest of the wave ever since his first courageous actions to meet the emergency of 1933.

* * *

Congress defeated him on reorganization of the Supreme Court. That was during the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress, on July 21, 1937. Yet even while Mr. Roosevelt's methods for seeking a more liberal Supreme Court were being defeated in Congress, the Court itself became more liberal.

* * *

The next obstacle in Mr. Roosevelt's path was Congress, made restive by the "Roosevelt Recession." This trade decline began to assume serious proportions just when the President had summoned a special session of Congress to pass four major items on his program, left over from the first session.

Those items were: An "all-weather" farm plan to substitute for the invalidated AAA and to provide an "ever-normal granary;" a wages and hours bill; reorganization of the Federal Executive agencies, and regional planning through seven projects similar to TVA.

* * *

Came the Recession

Congress displayed less and less mood to enact such a sweeping social program as the business skies darkened. Indexes slumped until talk of another 1929 was insistent.

As a result, the special session wore on without achieving Mr. Roosevelt's objectives. His own debonair air and bold social pronouncements gave way to a display of some uncertainty, and even to long periods of silence.

* * *

Business forces which had never become resigned to increasing governmental control blamed Roosevelt policies for the recession. The Administration in turn blamed business for not accepting Mr. Roosevelt's urging to take over the job-making role and so substitute private expansion for the Government's emergency spending.

* * *

That basic clash has not yet been resolved. The regular January session of Congress returned to "pump-priming" and gave up all hope of a balanced budget. When the final gavel fell, a total of $11,317,483,862 had been authorized for expenditure, bringing the Seventy-fifth Congress total to $20,000,000,000 in round figures.

* * *

The Social Ledger

The usual grist of routine measures was passed. In its long-term significance, the session just closed is being examined for its effects on America's handling of basic problems of jobs, bread, and the relations of Government to private enterprise.

The wages and hours bill is passed, setting minimum wages and maximum hours for the Nation's interstate industries. Starting at 25 cents an hour and a 44-hour week, the scale increases pay and lowers hours over a period of years. Child labor under 14 is banned in interstate industries, and protected up to 18.

Extensive farm legislation is on the books, registering triumphs for the farm bloc.

Of the President's four main objectives, Executive reorganization and regional planning have fallen completely by the wayside for now.

On taxes, business received some easing in a bill adopted over a Presidential protest.

Relief continues, on the New

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

Does Press Dupe Public? Senate Split on Inquiry

Request for Fund of $12,500 to Investigate Charges of Unfairness Blocked by Filibuster—Clark Finds Grave Danger to Country in Proposal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Should the newspapers of America be investigated by a committee of the Senate, for alleged partisanship and unreliability?

That, in essence was the question which the Senate of the United States debated in its closing hours, in one of the most unusual and bitter controversies seen in Congress for a long time.

The debate grew out of earlier charges by Sherman L. Minton (D) of Indiana, Chairman of the Senate Lobby Committee, that a deliberate attempt is being made by sections of the press to mislead the public.

Mr. Minton's request for a $12,500 appropriation was backed by Lewis B. Schewellenbach (D) of Washington, James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee of Audit and Control; M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky, and Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico.

It was blocked by a filibuster of Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, supported by Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri. Mr. Burke charged the lobby investigation represented "one of the blackest pages" in Congressional action.

"This committee may go on anyway!" shouted Mr. Minton after the appropriation was blocked, but when Democratic leaders assured him the sum would be granted in the next Congress.

In condensed form, the debate follows:

Minton—I now renew my motion that the Senate proceed to consideration of Senate resolution 279.

On May 17 the Junior Senator from Indiana made a speech on the floor of the Senate and introduced a bill.

We were told that throughout the press of the country a deliberate attempt was being made to keep in ignorance the readers as to what was really going on. It is now proposed to furnish funds to a committee of the United States Senate which has declared that it wants to go out and investigate the newspapers and newspaper policies, to send their agents out into every pressroom, into every editorial chamber.

Hatch—That is quite a startling thing, and I should like to be re-

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'Sidewalk Farmers' Reside In Town, Drive to the Soil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—More than 1,000,000 persons moved from the farm to the city last year but the losses were more than offset by births and migration to farms, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports.

The number of persons moving to farms last year was the largest since 1933, and the number of persons moving from farms was the smallest for any of the past 17 years, except 1924.

The bureau said the population changes indicate three major factors: The business recession, unfavorable conditions created in areas most affected by the droughts of earlier years, and the increased use of power machinery.

"The business recession," the Bureau pointed out, "tended to increase farm population by slowing down the movement from farms to towns and cities and by encouraging a larger number to move back to farms.

"Drought conditions and the use of power machinery," it said, "tended to decrease farm population by lessening opportunities for a living from farming and decreasing the number of persons required to produce the Nation's supply of agricultural products."

The appearance of the "sidewalk farmer," especially in some winter wheat areas, was described by the Bureau as an outgrowth of the increase in power machinery. "As distinguished from the 'suitcase farmer,' the 'sidewalk farmer' lives in the near-by village or town and drives the short distance to his farm or farms," it is explained. "The use of power machinery frees him of the necessity of remaining on his farm except when his presence is needed in connection with the growing or harvesting of the crops."

Total population of the United States has increased approximately 40 per cent from 1910 to date, but the farm population (31,819,000 on Jan. 1 this year) was slightly less than the peak figure of 32,076,960 persons reported for 1910, although larger than the low of 30,169,000 of 1930.

The 18,000 correspondents who furnished the Bureau with population information from which it made its estimates, indicated in their reports an "increasing awareness" of the problems confronting young people in rural areas.

French Close Frontier To Spanish Arms

Loyalist Forces Deprived of Pyrenees Avenue for War Supplies

Pleases Italians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 18—France's Pyrenean frontier—across which many thousands of tons of war material have been allowed to pass into Loyalist Spain in recent months—has now been closed.

Sending Parliament off unusually early for a five-month vacation to silence protests from Socialists and Communists, the French Government has clamped on strict control of the Spanish border.

Not only from official circles but from reliable observers on the spot The Christian Science Monitor learns that earlier this week the French frontier authorities dropped their recent indulgence and began to prohibit the passage of arms and ammunition into Loyalist territory.

Supplies Practically Stopped

There is, of course, still some gunrunning and smuggling of ammunition, but the enormous quantities of guns, shells, and even some airplanes, which have been pouring into Barcelona by the way of France has been shut down to a relatively small trickle

This is believed in diplomatic circles here to presage early restoration of international control along the Pyrenees, thus holding out prospects of easing the Spanish situation, as it affects Italy, before very long.

The sudden and premature adjournment of the French Parliament yesterday must be viewed against this background. After a stormy scene and fist fights over the Spanish issue in the Chamber of Deputies Thursday, Premier Edouard Daladier decided to close the session at once.

His precipitate action caused a serious rift in the ranks of the Popular Front Party. Communists and Socialists went into the Opposition on the final vote of the ses-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Reich Conscripts Austrians

BERLIN, June 18 (AP)—A decree for the co-ordination of the former Austrian Army with that of Germany and an order calling the Austrian men born in 1917 to report between next Aug. 16 and Sept. 10 for military service were announced yesterday in the Official Gazette.

The decree makes Field Marshal Hermann Göring's National Defense Laws of May, 1935, operative for the new Austrian Province.

These ordered all male Germans between 18 and 45 years to serve a year in the Army, made a year of labor service pre-requisite to military service and provided that Germans living abroad must serve their terms in Germany.

The decree announced also that many loopholes under the former Austrian conscription law needed stopping and maintained that Austrian recruits would be paid and cared for better under German Army conditions than under the old Austrian regime.

Already existing regulations for expropriating land for defense works barracks, drill grounds, and shooting ranges were introduced in the decree.

Col. Gen. Walter von Brauchitsch, Chief of the Army, planned to leave soon for an inspection tour of Austrian Germany to see that the new measures were enforced.

Television Goal Viewed as Near

NEW YORK, June 18—Giant strides in the laboratories of the United States toward the ultimate placement of television in the American home were described by radio experts before the annual convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers, in session here yesterday.

Many of the imperfections and blurs that have kept television off the market now have been conquered and, at least, one improvement has brought television clarity 10 times nearer the eye goal than it was a year ago, one engineer told the convention.

Almost the entire afternoon was turned over to a discussion of progress being made toward the marketing of television, deemed by many natural scientists the single most important invention hanging fire today. Speakers who traced the advance of television experimentation, mainly in the RCA Manufacturing Company, included Vladimir K. Zworykin, television expert, and his colleagues, R. R. Law, H. Iams, and W. H. Hickok.

Companies striving to perfect television have kept to their determination to achieve a salable and comparatively perfected product before placing it before the public.

Speakers yesterday revealed that the goal at present is to achieve a clarity as great as would be possible if the object were in the room with the observer. One device upon which much hope is pinned permits within a space no larger than a glass bulb an increase in the electric current "many hundreds of millions of times." This represents a hundredfold gain in electrical efficiency within the last year, it was said.

Dr. Zworykin, by means of lantern slides, vividly depicted the possibilities of the "electroscopic multiplier," which, no more than an inch in diameter, is capable of taking an electric current and increasing it more than 30,000,000 times. The importance of this multiplier, the natural scientist explained, is its ability to take a weak impulse created when an electric eye "looks at a scene" and convert it into large clear images without noises or distortions. Without the multiplier many vacuum tubes would be required and even then the chance of noises and interferences are deemed a hundred times as great as with the new device.

Are Eskimos Indians?

OTTAWA, June 18 (CP)—The Canadian Supreme Court was called on yesterday to decide whether Eskimos are Indians.

The case involves the responsibility of the Quebec Provincial Government for the welfare of Eskimos within its borders.

Quebec officials contended that Eskimos are Indians, and Indians are wards of the Dominion, not provincial governments.

Lawyers for the National Administration argued that Eskimos are just that, and not Indians. Wardship over Indians extends to Eskimos only in territories directly administered by the Dominion.

The court was handed a 626-page book, complete with maps and nearly everything that everybody ever has said on the subject. The record goes back to the earliest settlement on this Continent. The Quebec Attorney General's department argued, on the basis of it, that Indians and Eskimos have a common origin.

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Principals and Scene of Nahant Wedding

Wide World — John Roosevelt — Miss Anne Lindsay Clark

Throng Waiting at the Church

Union Church, Nahant, Scene of the Wedding of John Roosevelt, Son of the President, and Miss Anne Lindsay Clark, Member of a Prominent New England Family

Roosevelt-Clark Wedding Bells Ring at Nahant Church: Boston Page

Harlan's Labor Troubles Laid To the Abuses of Paternalism

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARLAN, Ky., June 18—A basic reason for Harlan's labor troubles today is the essential weakness in any system of paternalism—the fact that its humaneness and ultimately its success depends on the enlightenment of the few individuals at the top. Just as there undoubtedy was more enlightened and humane paternalism than brutal domination in the slave system of the old South, there is undoubtedly more enlightened and humane paternalism in Harlan than the type of exploitation which has been dramatized by organized labor.

But the slave system was discredited by the exceptional cases of brutal exploitation and its downfall was then made inevitable by the shocked disapproval of both the principle and practice by the outside world. Harlan paternalism has been discredited probably by a similar degree of exaggeration. But behind that exaggeration are unquestionable abuses which have resulted where paternalism has been more selfish than enlightened. And if this alone were not enough to destroy the system, there is the fundamental fact that paternalism, even at its best, cannot be democratic and cannot exist where the lower classes come to desire and demand a voice in their own government.

Harlan miners have not had a voice in their government. That is a fact which no fair-minded defender of Harlan could seriously deny. Elections in Harlan have been flagrantly bought and sold. It can-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Monitor Series On Harlan Trial

An unusually perplexing case of labor relations is presented by Harlan County, Ky.—the high, remote, mountain-circled realm dominated by coal and ruled by the ancient family type of social organization, which is now under intense national scrutiny because of the Harlan labor trial.

In an adjoining article, the fourth of a series of five, the correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *at the trial explains why the labor problems in this area have reached such a pitch of intensity.*

Pacific Defense Scheme Weighed In London Talks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Plans to form an Imperial Pacific Defense Council are expected to be placed before Australian Cabinet Ministers, Sir Earle Page and Robert G. Menzies, in London during their discussions on Empire defense.

The proposal involves the formation of a council consisting of 10 members, Australia, New Zealand, and Britain each would delegate to it three officers, representing the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force, which would discuss plans for the co-ordination of the three Empire defense authorities in time of emergency. Machinery for the co-ordination of effort before an emergency arises would be evolved.

It is learned here that Britain and New Zealand have virtually agreed upon the Pacific Defense Council suggestion, and Australia is wholly sympathetic. Only the technicalities of the machinery of the Council are likely to need the attention of the Australian Ministers in London. Australia is considered to be the greatest gainer under the plan, although the proper co-ordination of British defense in the Pacific will mean immeasurably greater security for all partners in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Supplies of Arms and Food

Britain is understood to propose placing the air officer commanding the Far Eastern Command and the Commander-in-Chief of the China fleet on the council, and to urge that similar offcers in Australia and New Zealand should be appointed together with military officers. The Council would also be concerned with the provision of munition supplies, communications, and food control.

It is not intended that the Council should exercise any control or even proffer advice on the defense problems of any participating country. Its function would be purely to co-ordinate the home defenses in order to insure maximum efficiency against a common enemy.

It is felt that great efficiency could be obtained by having on the Council men charged with the defense of specific areas rather than by effecting a cumbersome form of co-operation through London. It

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Pump Priming: Vast Spending Program Set

$600,000,000 U. S. Projects Will Be Authorized, Washington Hears

'Explosion' Plan

Inquiries by Congressional Committees Expected to Hold Spotlight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—With money voted and Congress out of the way, one of the biggest spending programs in American history is about to begin.

Next week, it is learned on high authority, no less than $600,000,000 in projects already agreed upon by local communities will be authorized by the Public Works Administration. From then on, new projects will be authorized week by week, while other agencies to which Congress has granted big new amounts of federal funds will redouble activity. What is being described as the "explosion theory," of blasting away business stagnation, is coming to be discussed here, though Government officials for the most part deprecate the phrase, and insist that all authorized projects have been carefully examined and discussed over a period of six months or longer.

Inquiries Scheduled

Congress left another major instrument behind it. This was a group of no less than 13 committees of inquiries, many of which will be front-page news right through summer and fall until Congress meets again. In the final result, most important of these will presumably be the big inquiry into monopoly, but for the moment the Senatorial Campaign Expenditure Investigating Committee has come to the front. This Committee is the regular campaign committee of former years, which was extended in the last hours of Congress, both in scope and funds, the latter being raised from $33,000 to $80,000.

The Committee startled politicians in Washington by issuing a crisp statement that apparently means business. Government agencies and their officials were told to keep hands off the forthcoming campaign. The announcement was made concurrently with the start of the "explosion" of new public works, and old timers rubbed their eyes over it.

"Can it be the Committee really takes itself seriously?" they asked.

The terms of the statement certainly sounded that way.

Terms of Warning

"The Committee likewise gives warning that all Government agencies must keep clear of all primary and election campaigns," the statement said in part, "must keep their hands off.

"Any other course in the judgment of the Committee would amount in reality to the use of Federal funds to influence votes, and under the terms of the Senate resolution would require investigation and censure, and is to be exposed, condemned, and prevented in so far as it is within the power of this Committtee to do so."

Chairman of the Committee is Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas; vice-chairman is Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming. Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, and Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi are the other two Democrats, and Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine is the minority member.

Copeland Passing

Washington was shocked as Congress quit, by the passing of Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, a well-liked and conspicuous Congressional figure, whose demise inevitably will have a number of effects on the politics of his home State. Senator Copeland was known nationally for his radio talks, while on the Senate floor he was conspicuous by the red carnation in his lapel. He was Chairman of the Commerce

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Intimate Message From Washington

Hull Strives for International Decency—Urges Voluntary Airplane Embargo as Protest Against Japanese Bombings

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, June 18

Secretary Hull was, and is, a crusader for a sane economic world. But in recent months he has become increasingly fervent, earnest, and concrete in pressing a policy of political appeasement. All the qualities which drove him incessantly along the path toward restored world trade now are driving him toward a restoration of what he calls the international decencies.

He is avoiding two extremes: extensive political involvement with other nations, and the sort of withdrawn isolation which some Americans have urged. His main search is for the backing of the American people, since he recognizes this to be essential in order that the American voice will have authority in the world.

He strives from time to time to work out practical details of co-operation. Two particular policies are on the fire, both concerning air bombing. Secretary Hull is trying first to persuade American exporters of aircraft to Japan voluntarily to stop shipments. He believes he is getting results, as he told his press conference this week. Second, he is looking forward to a possible conference to draft new rules of warfare, notably concerning the air weapon.

Relations between the State Department's Munitions Control Board and aircraft manufacturers are close and confidential. The manufacturers are in general patriotic men; after all, their best customer is the United States Government; and they are closely associated with the fighting forces. Many of them were airmen in the World War. So they are prepared to listen to Secretary Hull or Joseph Green, head of the Munitions Control Board, when those men urge them to withhold shipments from Japan. Indeed, occasionally a manufacturer will come in with an unsigned contract, and say: "Shall I sign this?"

Confident of Success

This relationship explains why the Secretary is confident he will have no great difficulty in bringing about a voluntary embargo. Such an embargo, however, will not have a great deal of practical meaning. Its moral implications, perhaps, may be wide. But there is no evidence that a single American-made plane has participated to date in air raids over Chinese cities.

To the contrary, the relatively small quantities of American air equipment sold to Japan are used as models by the Japanese, from which they manufacture much of their own aircraft. And there comes the rub. For some of the steel or other metals which go into engines and fuselages, and 60 per cent of the gasoline and oil that propel the planes, and 90 per cent of the automobiles that haul the gasoline to the flying fields, and otherwise keep up the indispensable chain of supply, come from the United States. Other valuable raw materials come from the United States in similar quantities.

No, it is not the planes which American manufacturers seem quite willing to withhold, but the materials that other American exporters send, that makes the United States the real economic ally of Japan. And to curb these shipments, Secretary Hull sees no real remedy.

Application of the Neutrality Act is no answer. Waiving the possibilities that it might cut off more valuable supplies from China than from Japan, and might arouse Chinese opinion against Americans, there remains the vital point that the Neutrality Act only places shipment of war materials on a cash-and-carry basis. Japan still has the cash, through its remaining world trade, and it has ships with which to carry its commodities home. So application of the Neutrality Act probably would not limit in the least these vital shipments.

Remains the possibility of a voluntary embargo. Here is a mighty task. In 1935, Secretary Hull tried a voluntary embargo with the oil exporters, and some others. It showed signs of working temporarily, so long as there was hope the British also would curb oil shipments. But now not only oil, but scrap metal, iron ore, automotive equipment and other machinery, cotton, and many other materials are under consideration. It would be a herculean job to persuade American exporters, hard hit by the depression, to embargo these shipments and, as it would seem to them and might actually be, turn a valuable trade over to less-scrupulous exporters from this or other countries.

Rebuffed by Congress

In 1935, Secretary Hull tried to persuade Congress of the value of a "normal trade" theory under which all added exports beyond a peace-time minimum should be forbidden. He was rebuffed. So today, there seems to be no legal authority to stop America's economic alliance with Japan, and little hope of success in a voluntary embargo. Moreover, is it desirable to try to do the job the latter way, by working on public emotions? That way lie all the propaganda efforts of the World War, with lamentable possibilities on a public mind that needs to keep itself above hysteria.

So the Administration is plugging ahead with its voluntary airplane embargo, for its "moral" value, to show that the United States is not willing to contribute immediately and directly to what it considers a barbarous attack on innocent civilians. Perhaps the Administration seems to feel, the time may come when—by virtue of Japan's stoppage of all sea-borne commodities to China—the Neutrality Act could be applied neutrally to China and Japan. But that would not curb greatly the flow of supplies to Japan, and giving Japan belligerent status, it is feared, would do vastly more harm than good.

Thus Secretary Hull is forced back to his fundamental position: a desire to keep alive certain decencies solely in the field of national and international principles—and a willingness to apply them concretely when, as, and if possible. E. D. C.

Italy and Yugoslavia Extend Scope of Friendship Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 18—An important agreement implementing the pact which was concluded between Italy and Yugoslavia in March, 1937, is understood to have been made as a result of the conversations between Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, which were concluded in Venice yesterday.

It is denied in competent Yugoslav quarters that a military alliance, or even any understanding of a military character to operate in certain contingencies, has been negotiated during the talks.

But the political and economic situation created in the Danube Basin by the incorporation of Austria into the German Reich, as well as the outlook in Central Europe in view of Germanys well-known claims in regard to Czechoslovakia, are understood to have been thoroughly examined during the conference.

It is stated that the close political association established between Rome and Belgrade is to be further strengthened, and the two Governments will henceforth follow a parallel foreign policy aimed in the first place at the maintenance of peace in Central Europe and the Balkan Peninsula, and, second, at the furtherance of their common interests.

Premier Stoyadinovitch is stated to have urged Count Ciano to exert all his influence with Reichsführer Hitler to secure a "moderate" settlement of the German Sudeten question and reminded the Italian Foreign Minister that Yugoslavia was still, and intended to remain, the ally and friend of Czechoslovakia. Further, Italy and Yugoslavia have agreed to extend further their trade relations.

This intensification of trade, besides being beneficial to the two Countries, would at the same time form a natural barrier against the excessive economic penetration of Germany in the Balkan Peninsula.

Finally, it is stated, the two statesmen decided to consult each other more frequently, and especially at moments of acute European tension, with a view to formulating a common policy in major problems.

Harlan Case Defense to Go On; Blanket Immunity Plea Fails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., June 18—Attorneys for 58 remaining defendants in the Harlan labor trial dug into preparation of their defense in earnest here today after having their plea for a blanket immunity on the ground of no federal jurisdiction and lack of evidence swept out of court by Judge H. Church Ford.

Instead of going out of court free men on the ground that coal mining in Harlan County is sheltered from the stream of interstate commerce and that the Government has not made a case, all but two of the men who have sat through five weeks of this extraordinary trial, as the Government unfolded its charge that they conspired criminally to defraud their miners of legal rights, can look only to 12 Kentucky farmers to save them from a Government penitentiary.

After the Government rested its case on Thursday, they had hoped to find refuge through the intervention of the court under the contention that since they themselves mined and sold Harlan coal exclusively within the boundaries of Kentucky they were secure from the long arm of Washington. But the old sanctuary has been breached by a new Supreme Court and new conceptions of interstate commerce.

A day-long meticulous presentation of this contention by highly paid and nationally known lawyers representing the group of defendants was given short shift yesterday by Judge Ford, who declared that:

Not Essential

"I do not think it essential for the Governemnt to prove actual obstruction of or interference with interstate commerce," and added, "I think the power of Congress to secure the rights of employees, which are involved here, and which are charged to have been interefered with as the object of this conspiracy, is not limited by the fact of whether or not there has been an actual obstruction of interstate commerce."

Two of their members did escape, however, and the companies they represent. After listening to special pleas by local attorneys employed exclusively by William H. Sienknecht of the Blue Diamond Coal Company and C. B. Burcfield of the Black Star Company, Judge Ford ruled that insufficient evidence had been presented to warrant submitting their particular case to the jury. He freed them from the shadow of a possible 10-year prison and a $5,000 fine and their companies from a possible $5,000 fine under the 1870 statute passed originally by Congress to break up the Ku Klux Klan, but revived now by an administration determined to put teeth into the Wagner act.

Defense counsel had pleaded for special consideration for seven of the companies, their seven operator defendants and their seven former hired peace officers. The Judge denied the blanket motion for a directed verdict, refused to release any of the deputy sheriff defendants, and cut down the seven operators and seven companies deserving of special consideration to two. His action did, however, whittle down to 58 the total number of defendants still involved in this case. Originally there were 69.

May Get Relief

Before the defense gets under way with its side of the Harlan story on Monday, it is conceivable that two or three more defendants may be extended relief from the heavy charges against them. But it is clear today that the only chance the majority have now is to convince the jury that they have not, as has been charged against them, conspired deliberately to keep unionism out of Harlan's mountain valleys, regardless of the cost and means involved. The Judge settled this when he stated yesterday his opinion that "it is my duty to submit to the jury, to determine from circumstances disclosed here, whether they point unerringly to the existence of the conspiracy charged."

To aid in convincing the jury of their innocence the defendants and their legal staff moved en masse back to Harlan over the week-end to gather and correlate their intended evidence. Meanwhile the Government staff of attorneys trekked to Norris Lake to enjoy their first moment of relaxation in a solid month by fishing in the body of water created under another New Deal law, the act which established the Tennessee Valley Authority and resulted, among other things, in the building of Norris Dam.

The Judge's final ruling, which gives the fate of most defendants into the hands of the jury, came at the end of a long session in the absence of jury not concerned with the legal points concerning their jurisdiction. From ten in the morning until nearly four in the afternoon defense attorneys attempted to show (1) that the Federal Court has no jurisdiction, and (2) even if it has, the Government has failed to forge together a chain of evidence that companies, their officials and their deputy sheriffs consciously conspired together.

Opened Argument

Forney Johnson, Birmingham, Alabama corporation lawyer, opened the argument contending that "mere membership in the Harlan County Coal Operators Association is no proof of guilty knowledge of any of these actions of violence" and declaring that "there is not a scintilla . . . of evidence supporting the charge of conspiracy." He said it would be "a monstrous and unheard of thing" if some of the defendants "should be put in jail for 10 years without the slightest evidence."

Charles I. Dawson, former Judge of the Federal District Court, conceded that "reprehensible things have happened in Harlan." He referred to the killing of Bennett Musick and said that "some one ought to be punished for it." But he argued that the punishment should not be levied "in this court."

When these two and three other defense attorneys finally concluded their case Henry Schweinhaut stood up ready with a carefully prepared speech to answer both main charges of the Government. But he never had a chance to show the results of a week of careful preparation. Judge Ford asked him how much time he would want. He was told about an hour.

"I think I can help you cut it shorter," the Judge replied, and proceeded to ask Mr. Schweinhaut what specific acts were charged against six of the defendant companies and their six operators. Mr. Schweinhaut stated very briefly the bits of evidence on the six, the Judge thanked him, and then delivered an oral opinion which ended the matter.

The ruling indicated that Judge Ford considered that the interstate commerce question had been settled so far as he personally, and Harlan coal mining, was concerned when it upheld the National Labor Relations Board against the Cloverfork Coal Company, one of the defendants here. All indicated that in his opinion the Government has made a good enough case of anti-labor conspiracy in Harlan to justify submission of the case to the jury.

Joseph C. Harsch

Where the Spotlight Falls in Kentucky

Wide World; By a Staff Artist **Scenes in Harlan County's Anti-Union Conspiracy Trial**

The Upper Shows the Courthouse in Which the Case Is Being Heard With Crowd Outside and the Inset William Turnblazer, District President of the United Mine Workers of America, Talking to a Crowd of Miners. The Map Below Is Self-Explanatory

Harlan Labor Case Laid to Paternalism

(Continued from Page 1)

not be proven, but it is frankly admitted in private by some Harlan coal operators that it has been a general practice for an operator to cast the ballots for his entire mining camp. Election contests have disclosed the usual number of votes by the departed or the absent. Even mules have paid poll taxes and participated in the voting—according to election rolls.

Harmful Feature

Probably the most harmful feature of the Harlan system was the fact that until May 31 of this year the miners of the county were policed by men over whom they, as voters, had no effective control. In all of Harlan county there are only three incorporated communities. Harlan itself had its municipal police. It is a town of 6,000 persons. There are two other towns. One is Evarts with a population of 1,000 and the other is Cumberland with about 1,500 residents. Evarts and Cumberland are towns belonging to miners and those whose commercial activities link them to the interests of miners. They are unattractive collections of small stores, cheap amusement facilities and saloons. But they are incorporated and have police of their own. For years Evarts and Cumberland have been oases where unionism could maintain a precarious existence. It is significant that the United Mine Workers of America could establish an office in Evarts months before it dared come into Harlan town openly.

The fact remains that all but about 19,000 people in a county of 65,000 lived under a police system which they could not control. The mining camps where the rest lived were policed by the deputy sheriffs selected and paid by the employers who inevitably therefore shared the point of view of the employer in any controversy between the employer and the operator. This economic dependence of the deputies on the employer was strengthened by the family ties previously mentioned. And these two factors were augmented by the feud between the deputies and labor leaders, which resulted from the "Battle of Evarts."

Another Weakness

Another weakness in Harlan paternalism is the fact that not all of the operators have practiced it with much enlightenment. Some of the mining camps are exemplary. Mary Helen, Crummies Creek, Creech, Three Point and some others are model examples. The company houses can be called pleasant, vine-covered cottages without exaggeration. Each house has a separate lot set off by fences and the miners practice gardening in their respective garden plots. But others are incredibly bad. Houses are built in trash piles, surrounded by filth and pools of stagnant water, which could be eliminated at insignificant cost. Pigs sleep under the tumbledown shacks. The fact that in the better camps the miners do take care of their houses and lots and keep them attractive is in itself a refutation of the argument advanced in the others that the miners would abuse anything better than what they have.

It is illuminating that the United Mine Workers Uunion has succeeded in establishing itself only in the worst camps. In those where living conditions are best they have not made any real headway. There is not the incentive in the better camps. It is, further, that the operators who have practiced paternalism with the most enlightenment are also the ones who have resisted unionism most tenaciously, being conscious of the obvious fact that they are doing more for their employees in the way of material comforts than they could obtain for themselves, at least in the earlier stages of labor union initiative.

In these better camps the operators apparently have made contributions to their own independence from the unions. They charge miners lower rents for company houses than the union scale permits. Some claim they pay wages above the union scale. The two best camps of all are striking examples of what paternalism can do. They are strictly speaking not part of the Harlan picture, since one, at Lynch, is owned by a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, and the other, at Benham, by a subsidiary of International Harvester. They typify impersonal paternalism and result in model communities. Lynch, incidentally, is the largest single community in Harlan County, over 10,000 in population. Both are examples of careful town planning. They have civic centers with fine stores, movie houses, parks, playgrounds. Their streets are paved and there are sidewalks. In Lynch some of the houses even have bathrooms, although this is not the general rule.

Physically speaking, the resident of Lynch or Benham, or any of the better native Harlan camps, lives in a better organized and cleaner community than in the independent towns of Evarts or Cumberland. But the price he pays for this comfort is the ordering of his personal life by his employer.

Mexican Deputies Defeat Cardenas On Labor Policy

MEXICO, D. F., June 18 (AP)—President Cardenas received his first major legislative setback in three years yesterday when the Chamber of Deputies defeated a proposal to place Federal employees under the Nation's labor laws.

The victory scored by rightest members of Congress disclosed a sharp division between them and Señor Cardenas' Leftist followers.

The defeat of the proposal by a vote of 80 to 38 also meant the defeat of the Confederation of Mexican Workers in its efforts to dominate the Chamber.

Members said there was vociferous cheering at the Chamber's closed session, during which the proposed bill was discussed, when a Member shouted: "We've got to put an end to this specter of the Soviet (Russian) bear in Mexico."

Evidence that the Senate also was swinging to the Right was seen in the concurrence of a number of members in criticism of the Cardenas radical Administration by conservative Senator Ezequiel Padillas. In a Senate speech he called for more orderly procedure in efforts to restore confidence throughout the Nation.

The Administration received its rebuff on the labor bill when the Chamber changed its wording to describe public employees as "servants" instead of workers.

This technicality denied them the benefits of the National Labor Law, including the right to strike.

Long-Range 'Mike' Picks Up Whisper

CAMDEN, N. J., June 18 (AP)—The panting of the halfback as he hits the line and the whispers of the conspirators in a movie mob scene may be picked up soon by a long-range directional microphone being developed by Dr. H. F. Olson in the RCA-Victor Research Laboratories.

Resembling a telescope in appearance, the new microphone is patterned essentially after a pipe organ in reverse.

Dr. Olson said it could be used in photographing and televising outdoor events and athletic contests from a distance.

It could be set up on the sidelines of a football field and used to pick up the conversation of players in a huddle; the snap of the ball and the smash of the line drives, he said.

In early experiments, he said, it was trained on a street parade from the top of a tall building and picked up the band music while muffling other sounds.

Dr. Olson said the new microphone also would be useful to the motion picture industry during the filming of panoramic scenes in which it now is difficult to conceal short range "mikes."

Canadian Business Hails New Budget

TORONTO, June 18 (CP)—Canadian business generally welcomed yesterday the budget of Finance Minister Dunning that featured removal of the 8 per cent sales tax on two score items used in the building trade.

The budget, making no provision for tariff changes in view of negotiations toward a new Canadian-United States trade agreement, was likewise given approval for its comparatively small over-all 1937-38 deficit, placed at $13,775,000.

From the construction industry, through which tax removals are expected to reach the general public most effectively, came the widest acclaim. Building men saw in the Government's action a positive move toward stimulating construction throughout the country.

Fishermen, tire manufacturers and breeders of fur-bearing animals also gave general approval to tax deletions aimed at helping their industries.

Young Toronto Group Gets Trip to Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—As a reward for passing examinations, after a year studying the Italian language, the history and recent growth of the country, some 20 young persons of this city will spend two months seeing at first hand the industrial and cultural development of Italy, the trip to be financed by that Government. There will be 20,000 children from various lands visiting the country this year.

Although most of the students are of Italian extraction, some are of other nationalities, and they range in age from 13 to 18 years.

Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee and just succeeded in getting the new Maritime Law enacted; he also played an important part in the new food and drug bill. Senator Copeland was an opponent of the New Deal, and belonged to the conservative group in his Party which was more frequently aligned against the President on basic matters of policy than with him.

As Congress quit, the customary estimates and survey of the long session were made. It was found necessary to revise upward certain earlier estimates of expenditures. The final session, just ended, is now believed to have spent about $12,300,000,000. The three sessions of Congress as a whole, starting Jan. 5, 1937, are believed to have spent $21,000,000,000.

Republican Minority Leaders Senator Charles L. McNary and Representative Bertrand H. Snell concentrated criticism of the New Deal in a joint farewell statement on this amount of expenditure.

They argued Congress should not have been allowed to adjourn but should have been kept in Washington, "to alleviate the paralysis of business and to halt the downward spiral of economic forces enguling the country."

Interlude at Nahant Precedes Lot of Presidential Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—President Roosevelt's non-political jaunt into New England, on a special train that only outwardly resembled the portentous equipment that carries him on transcontinental campaigns, is nevertheless the forerunner of a busy summer of just that sort of political activity.

Leaving Nahant, the President goes on his yacht Potomac down Long Island Sound and up the Hudson to Hyde Park, New York, where his mother's home stands in the ancestral acres, and the President himself has latterly bought more land and made plans to build himself a small stone cottage retreat.

Coming into New England yesterday, the Presidential special bore the same kind of rear car—minus the loud-speakers that sometimes protrude like donkeys' ears at the black platform—and the same cars for newspapermen, camera men, secretaries, the secret service, and most of the rest of the paraphernalia. This time, though, there were almost as many women as men—society writers for the wedding. And the dignified special political writers, some with their walking sticks and their spats, were missing.

Short Stay in Washington

Nor was there equipment for visiting politicas—no lounge car where they could chat with members of the President's party, with newspapermen, and with one another. There were no back-platform appearances, for which local politicians angle with desperate earnestness, no waves of the Roosevelt arm or battered old felt hat, no cavalcades of shiny open motorcars. And there were no hams or cheeses or boxes of prize squash handed up over the rear platform.

All that will come soon enough, when the President starts West on July 7. First, however, come several warming-up trips in the East. Returning this week end to Hyde Park, the President intends to stay there for four or five days. Then he must go back to Washington to cope with the flood of last-minute legislation which will be approaching the 10-day limit when he must act on it.

But the President is not staying long in Washington. He runs over to Wilmington, Del., to make a check on the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Swedes on June 27. And who knows what chances for modern conclusions that will give him, whether of the virtues of the pioneers (who, of course, were really precursors of the New Deal) or of contemporary Swedish democracy in tangled Europe, or Swedish co-operatives or Swedish currency experiments.

After Wilmington, the President goes up to Hyde Park again, but hustles back to New York on June 30 for two speeches, one at the laying of the cornerstone of the Federal Building at the World's Fair, and the other at a meeting of the National Education Association, at the same location. Either speech, of course, is an excellent springboard for New Deal remarks.

Then the President has an engagement at Gettysburg on July 4—a patriotic speech perhaps—and on July 7 he starts on his big western swing. Every few days—and later daily—from June 27 to late July—the President will be making appearances before bodies of people—citizens and voters—and mostly in large numbers.

The western tour alone is one of the most extensive the President has undertaken outside of a campaign year. On July 8 he speaks at Marietta, Ohio, in celebration of the incorporation of the Northwest Territory. That same afternoon he hops down to Covington, Ky., to speak and manifest in favor of the renomination of Senator Alben W. Barkley, the Senate leader. A second pro-Barkley speech, perhaps at Lexington, Ky., is being considered.

All the Way to the Coast

The rescue work in Kentucky done, the Presidential special presses on to Memphis, Tenn., across Arkansas to Oklahoma City, and down to Fort Worth, Texas. There are opportunities for speeches, rear-platform appearances, and old-fashioned talk with local political leaders all along the way. One or two formal speeches are expected.

After a stay, a day or overnight, at son Elliott Roosevelt's home at Fort Worth, the President continues up across the Lone Star State into Colorado, where a stiff primary fight is in prospect for Senator Alva B. Adams, a somewhat anti-New Deal Democrat. Across Utah and Nevada to California and plenty of politics, the President then proceeds. He goes first for what may be assumed to be a nonpolitical day among the big trees and bears of Yosemite National Park. But next day, down at San Francisco, the politicians outnumber the bears, and at Los Angeles, a day afterward, the politicians and economic theorists may even exceed the tall timber of Yosemite.

Soon thereafter, the President escapes from importunate primary-candidates, and taking ship at San Francisco, touches at San Pedro—off Los Angeles—and reviews the fleet again at San Diego. Then the Presidential cruiser heads southeast, down to Cocos Island, and the Galapagos Islands, a six-day cruise from California, just on the equator. Thence back home through the Panama Canal and the Caribbean.

Mexico Assails Tokyo Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—That Mexico is not too occupied with its internal struggles to ignore passing events of importance on the world scene was recently shown quite forcefully in a special edition published by the Government organ "El National" entitled "Special Edition for International Justice."

Published as a magazine insert to the newspaper, eight full pages were devoted to the Sino-Japanese war attacking Japan for aggression in China and upholding the Chinese side of the war. "You countries who love democracy, Unite!" screamed the front page in an introductory tirade against Nazism and Communism as existing in the world today.

Mexico has long been an ardent champion of democratic nations in their fight against dictators and totalitarian governments. During Ethiopia's struggle against Italy, long editorials and official Government publications deplored and condemned the war resulting in the withdrawal of Mexico from the League of Nations. Mexico has since returned to Geneva councils, but many official sources predict that it will again withdraw in protest to the inactivity shown in the current eastern conflict.

Though Mexico's metropolitan dailies continue their editorial fight against Japan for activities in China, the present edition by the Government organ is the strongest yet issued. Seen by many observers as an answer to frequent rumors declaring that Mexico would sell oil to Fascist nations now that it is struggling through a depression aggravated by the expropriation of British and American oil properties, the edition quite emphatically points out that "Mexico under no circumstances will unite with any Fascist power."

Among many articles giving the various phases of the war and written to prove the guilt of Japan in its war of aggression, the most forceful is entitled "Quo Vadis Japanese Militarists?" in which Mexico points out the pregnant danger existing to the world in general from the "unleashed fury of conquest-thirsty nations" and declares that unless some sort of pressure is brought to bear by democratic nations to see that justice is meted out, the Fascist nations will soon engulf them as well.

Upper Air Shows Atomic Nitrogen

LOS ANGELES, June 18 (AP)—A discovery that atomic nitrogen is one of the constituents of the upper atmosphere and identified with light in the night sky was disclosed here yesterday.

Dr. Joseph M. Kaplan, Associate Professor of Physics at the University of California at Los Angeles and distinguished for his discoveries in connection with the Aurora Borealis, found proof of existence of atomic nitrogen in a study of ultra violet light bands.

In his laboratory he produced a new spectrum line in the ultra violet region at exactly the theoretically predicted wave length for atomic nitrogen. This line had been observed in the spectra of the night sky, Aurora Borealis and of comets.

Thus atomic nitrogen was added to the known components of the upper atmosphere which are atomic oxygen, ozone, cyanogen and sodium.

Since the new spectral line was produced in the laboratory under high pressure, Dr. Kaplan expressed belief this may indicate that night sky light may originate as low as 40 miles above the earth, instead of 150, as previously estimated.

Pilsudski Daughter Seeks Air Training

WARSAW (AP)—Miss Jadwiga Pilsudski, younger daughter of the late Marshal, has decided to become an aviator. She is just out of school.

She has always been an aviation fan and even established a special club for constructing airplane models in her school.

Wanda, her older sister, studies agriculture.

Boarding-Out System Seen Better for Child Delinquent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Greater discrimination is being asked for in regard to the form of treatment meted out to child delinquents by the juvenile courts of England and Wales.

In a circular sent by the Home Office recently to Juvenile Court Justices and their Clerks, to local education authorities, and to the heads of approved schools, the Secretary of State makes it clear that he would welcome a variation of the habit which sends children, almost as a matter of course, to approved schools for training and correction, and that he would like, as an alternative, a wider use of the system of boarding out.

During the four years 1934 to 1937, 440 child delinquents were sent to approved schools for the crime of disobeying attendance orders or, in other words, of playing truant. Only 15 were committed to the care of people fitted to take charge of them under the boarding-out system. Moreover, during the same period, no fewer than 625 children under the age of 10 found their way into approved schools for one cause or another, and the Secretary of State is of the opinion that many opportunities for individual care have, on that account, been thrown away.

The Children and Young Persons Act, of 1933, the Home Office circular points out, forbids the transfer of a child who is under 10 years of age to an approved school unless, through special circumstances—such as the non-appearance of any fit person to take charge of him—the Court is satisfied that his case cannot be dealt with in any other way.

Home life, especially to very young children or to those who are delicate, is held to be of supreme importance. A child who is boarded out under satisfactory conditions is believed to have distinct advantages.

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French Stop Spanish Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

sion, combating the adoption of the minutes which were thus passed only by a vote of 357 to 241, Radical Socialists and the Right constituting the Government majority.

Popular Front Weakened

Despite a statement by Leftist Parties that this does not mean the end of the Popular Front it cannot be denied that there is an ever-increasing and very significant trend toward a breakup of the Leftist coalition. With Parliament safely off on vacation, however, the Premier is expected to be able to control the situation until November.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber yesterday rejected a Communist motion opposing re-establishment of international control at the Spanish frontier. The way is thus left clear for the Government to go ahead with Franco-British efforts to make non-intervention sufficiently genuine to permit France and Italy to resume negotiations and allow the Anglo-Italian accord to be brought into effect.

Committee to Meet

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Great Britain sought again today to speed the withdrawal of foreign fighters from Spain as Italy was reported to be pressing Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain for early operation of the Anglo-Italian friendship pact.

In the hope that progress could be made in Britain's plan for getting foreign volunteers out of Spain, the Earl of Plymouth, Chairman of the Non-Intervention Committee, called a meeting of the subcommittee for Tuesday.

Lord Plymouth has been busy since the last meeting, May 26, consulting members of the subcommittee on problems holding up agreement, particularly Soviet Russia's objections to the plan.

Arms Charges Dismissed

GIBRALTAR, June 18 (AP)—A British Court yesterday dismissed charges supported by a German non-intervention agent that the Captain of the British steamer Stancroft had violated the Merchant Shipping Act by carrying Spanish war supplies.

The nonintervention officer, Capt. Hermann Hintze, testified that he found nine aircraft engines, 17 boxes of cartridge cases and a case containing 15 empty shells in the Stancroft after it loaded at Barcelona en route to another Spanish port.

The Court ruled that a prima facie case had not been established against the Stancroft's master, Capt. Stanley Scott. The Court interpreted the Merchants Shipping Act as inapplicable to transit between Spanish ports.

The prosecution entered an appeal.

Insurgents Bomb Alicante

MADRID, June 18 (AP)—Fifteen persons were killed and 35 injured yesterday in a pre-dawn Insurgent air raid on Alicante. Valencia also was raided in the late afternoon and reported several casualties.

Anti-aircraft batteries held Alicante's attackers back from the center of the Mediterranean port city, but the six tri-motored bombers dropped about 50 bombs on the outskirts.

Planes dropped explosives on the eastern waterfront side of Valencia, causing a number of fatalities. Alicante is about 75 miles south of Valencia.

Norman Davis Elected

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, was elected Chairman yesterday of the board of governors for the League of Red Cross Societies at a meeting of delegates representing 54 national societies.

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Horse Race Stakes: Who Pays? California Opposition Stifled

Race-track gambling is having a serious effect upon integrity and self-respect in the United States. Glamorous references to it occur in radio programs. Insidiously it works its way onto the screen. With "important" races impending, a unique technique seems to have evolved. What form it takes is indicated in three articles which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is presenting. The last of the articles which show the need for immediate consideration of the problem, appears today.*

By Robert W. Desmond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—With millions of dollars being bet on horse races in the United States, what is the effect on the people and on business? Who places all these bets? Who gets the money?

Largest sums are wagered at the Santa Anita track, near Los Angeles, where during the last 56-day season pari-mutuel machines handled $37,889,491.

There are 330 windows at the Santa Anita track for taking bets. Of these, 316 are for $2 bets. Only 14 are for bets higher than $2. This shows that most bets are small, indicating, too, that many persons cannot afford very large bets.

Among those who bet in large numbers at Santa Anita, or at other tracks through bookmakers are many persons on relief. A Los Angeles relief family of two gets $50 monthly in two installments. A family with four children gets $72 a month. That is not a great deal, and a housewife here and there goes to the track to try to stretch $2 to $5 or better. More often than not, she loses, but she takes the chance on the theory that the family is going to be hungry, anyway, by the end of the month. She reasons that she might as well place the bet. At worst, it will mean they will begin to be hungry a little sooner. At best, they may win enough to keep well fed right up until the next relief money is received.

Calls for More

But any person who wins at the races on one occasion, always expects to win again. So he usually bets away all that he has won and more too. The State and track percentages, and other losses, all to be explained later in this article, together with the bettor's other expenses made necessary by attendance at the races, are always operating against any hope that he may come out ahead. A person whose acquaintance wins at the track thinks he may be fortunate, too, and so he tries, and tries again and again.

It has been a particular problem for the motion picture studios. The minute a race-conscious player or director sees a lull in work before the camera, he dashes for a telephone to learn how a race came out and is gone when he is wanted. This became such a problem that the studios had to impose prohibition rules.

What is good enough for stars and directors, of course, is good enough for stenographers, messengers, file clerks, carpenters, electricians, and hairdressers in the movie community.

Betting's Toll

A year ago three former tellers of a branch bank in the Los Angeles area were sentenced for embezzlement of $10,000 to regain gambling losses. The President of a chain of stores, and two of his employees, were arraigned on a charge of taking $6,100 for the same purpose. This year, as the season ended, a Los Angeles streetcar conductor killed himself and his wife in desperation, because, after losing all their savings on the races, he had mortgaged their home in the hope of recouping, and then lost all that.

After each racing season there comes a series of personal and business defalcations and bankruptcies. Many individuals are unable to pay bills. Many are so exhausted each day of the race season, due to the strain which goes with waiting for a horse to win or lose, that they cannot do good work, and some lose their jobs.

Quiet Opposition

A few bankers, merchants, church people, and business men, are ready to oppose the race-track crowd, privately if not publicly. The opposition centers in communities around Los Angeles, such as Pasadena, Riverside, and Huntington Park, almost more than in the City itself, although at least one large banking chain is reported to be working behind the scenes to have the race tracks abolished. Such persons have been among the supporters of a League Against Pari-Mutuel Gambling, which has been circulating initiative petitions. By trying to prohibit pari-mutuel betting, first, rather than warring on all racing or all betting, it is believed the chances of success are brighter.

The League's petitions are being circulated "quietly" among church congregations to avoid any direct opposition from the "interests" which might wish to protect the pari-mutuel system, and with the hope of gaining enough signatures in the two counties of Los Angeles and San Francisco to carry the repeal.

The League Against Pari-Mutuel Gambling officials believe there are only 250,000 persons who bet in Los Angeles County, and that they can be defeated by the rest of the County's registered voters, who number more than a million.

Because the rural districts of the State have benefited somewhat from money paid to the State by the race tracks, they are supposed to be favorable to a continuation of pari-mutuel betting. So are the stockholders in the track, of course, and their families, and also, it is said, merchants who sell goods to them. These merchants may not sell so many pairs of 79 cent stockings, it is explained, but they are more than conpensated for that loss by selling added luxury articles at higher prices and larger profits.

So long as Santa Anita stockholders do not bury their dividends but spend them for luxurious automobiles, yachts, clothing, and other articles, many merchants will be satisfied to forget about some losses on bad debts, and discount reported effects on the morals of the community. It is the small merchants who miss the sales. They know that what people lose at the races buys no food and clothing. But their influence is limited.

All of which illustrates the effect of the big money which horse racing attracts. It is believed by many observers to be undermining the ethics of the entire State, and particularly of the Los Angeles area.

Why Stop at Tracks?

If gambling is legal at the race tracks, why is not the "numbers" racket legal? it is asked here. Why is it not legal to sell tickets on the Irish Sweepstakes? Why are roulette and baccarat forced to retreat behind closed doors and political protection?

Some have predicted that, because of the unhappy effects of racing upon business and upon political reputations, Los Angeles will be without a race track once again within three years. Others believe that pari-mutuel betting will be eliminated, at least.

Through the pari-mutuel machines of 14 states there passed $257,544,763 in 1936, but California led all the rest, due to the huge Santa Anita total.

California's five pari-mutuel tracks "handled" $62,000,000 in 1937. Bookmakers are supposed to have done nearly four times as much business, raising the total wagered above $300,000,000 in California alone. In four years of legalized betting, through 1937, California tracks yielded $4,785,394 to the State in revenue, which means that $119,635,000 had been bet during that time. The average wagered at Santa Anita is more than a half-million dollars a day, and somewhat less at the smaller tracks.

Illusion Painters

This is the second California gold rush. The big winners often are advertised. But one seldom hears the tragic stories of where that money came from, and what happened to those thousands who gambled and lost.

Californians direct attention to fine horses, beautiful gardens, and smart crowds at successful tracks. Newsreel commentators refer to races as "the sport of kings." But the facts show that that statement is both trite and misleading. Behind the glittering façade there proceeds the decay of a Nation's integrity and self-respect through "the sport of suckers."

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Senators Scan Campaign Costs

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas warned Senatorial candidates and all Government agencies that the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee was on the job watching for "any violation of election laws."

The Texan was elected Chairman of the Committee at its initial session.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming was selected as Vice-Chairman for the group, to which the Senate granted expanded powers for investigating any use of public funds for political purposes.

"Our main value is that we are here with ample money and are ready to investigate any situation," Chairman Sheppard said. "We will hold hearings anywhere in the United States if necessary."

Senator Sheppard said the committee had "received no specific complaints, although I haven't been able to look at my mail for a few days."

Attending the organization session with Senator Sheppard and Senator O'Mahoney were two other Democratic senators, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts and Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi.

Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., (R) of Maine, only Republican on the Committee, was absent but sent word he would be active.

Tests Held Up Pending Changes in Huge Plane

SEATTLE, Wash., June 18 (AP)—Further test flights of the new 74-passenger Pan American Clipper will be postponed, C. L. Egtvedt, President of the Boeing Airplane Co., announced yesterday, pending modifications to perfect handling on the water.

He said the present single rudder would be replaced with twin rudders, operating in the propellers' slipstream. The angle and span of the Clipper's hydrostabilizers—the sponsons which ride the water during taxiing—will be modified.

Air Mail Distiinction

LUSK, Wyo. (AP)—Lusk claims the distinction of being the only county seat in the United States to receive air mail service from every post office in the County. It happened during the recent air mail week program.

Latvia Reviews Totalitarian Rule

Ed. Krauss

President Ulmanis Speaks at Fete in National Opera House

A. F. of L. Claims Major Triumph In Printers' Vote

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18 (AP)—The board of electors of the International Typographical Union announced last night Claude M. Baker of San Francisco had defeated Charles P. Howard of Chicago, incumbent, for international president of the union by almost 14,000 votes. The final count from the 807 locals was: Baker, 37,229; Howard, 23,344.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—The American Federation of Labor is today claiming a major triumph over the Committee for Industrial Organization as the result of failure of Charles P. Howard, for years president of the International Typographical Union and since 1935 a secretary of the C. I. O., to obtain re-election.

Mr. Howard was defeated by Claude M. Baker, vice-president of the Typographical Union, who is a strong supporter of the A. F. of L. and the craft union type of organization and an outspoken opponent of Mr. Howard's connection with the C. I. O. and his efforts to effect a cementing of the breach between these two great national bodies of labor.

Mr. Baker polled 37,200, while Mr. Howard obtained only 23,200. The outcome today is interpreted as a definite hewing to the conservative line among the skilled workers. The Typographical Union ranks high both for its moderation and its composition of skilled members. Mr. Howard has been at loggerheads with a large faction of the union's enrollment since he took a leading part in the formation of the C. I. O. and began to preach the efficacy of the vertical or industrial type of organization.

The C. I. O., however, minimizes the victory, while admitting that it was in some measure a blow to the cause of industrial unionization. In the main, however, a spokesman indicated today, the Typographical Union is made up of conservative skilled members who are embedded in traditions.

Mexico Develops Growing of Fruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A recent announcement from the Department of Agriculture shows that Mexico is carrying on an active campaign for the development of more and varied fruit within the Republic. To date, 583,182 apple and pear trees have been imported from the United States and distributed in the states of Mexico, Queretaro, Sonora, and Hidalgo.

Besides this, the states of Hidalgo and Michoácan, in co-operation with the program being carried on by the Government Department of Agriculture, have themselves imported over 100,000 of the same variety of trees.

An arbor of 5,000 orange trees is also being constructed by the Department in Tetelcingo, State of Morelia, with the object of developing it and later turning it over to the Indians of that district. Over 5,000 other trees of the same sort are being distributed to Indians in the Quintana Roo district in an attempt to supply them still another means of earning a living.

Aside from the distributions already made, studies are being carried on under orders from President Cardenas to determine what trees can be cultivated in zones throughout the Republic, so that with the aid of the Department of Agriculture, the exportation of fruit may be one of the mainstays of Mexican commerce in future years.

Bishop's Honors Lord Tweedsmuir

LENNOXVILLE, Que. (CP)—Lord Tweedsmuir headed a list of recipients of honorary degrees at convocation ceremonies of the University of Bishop's College.

The degree of doctor in civil law was conferred on the Governor-General Sir Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to Washington; Sir Francis Floud, British High Commissioner for Canada; Mgr. Olivier Maurault, Rector of the University of Montreal, and the Very Rev. A. F. Cecil Whalley, Dean of All Saints Cathedral at Halifax.

Latvia Fosters Big Harvests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, June 18—Latvia celebrated the fourth anniversary of its totalitarian régime last month. State President Ulmanis spoke at a gala performance at the National Opera House, when a performance was given before the Government and the Diplomatic Corps. In a review of the work of the régime in the past year Dr. Ulmanis laid special stress on the efforts of Gen. Janis Balodis, Minister of War, to make the Army more efficient.

Other points were the prosperity of the Nation as reflected in the budget which showed a surplus, the steady improvement in trade and industry, and the consistent endeavors of the peasants to better their harvests.

The President expressed appreciation of the interest the public is taking in the erection of the electric power plant at Kegums, and stated that he would institute a scheme of rationalization of industry to prevent shortage of workers in some branches and a surplus in others. In this latter reference it is taken that the President was thinking of the deficiency of agricultural workers which every year is made good from Poland and Lithuania.

Dr. Ulmanis further stated that a scheme for housing the 100,000 agricultural laborers in Latvia had already been begun. This, of course, is intended to keep the people on the land which is one of the chief objects of the present Government.

Direction Urged for Research

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 18—The need for national direction of research in the United States was stressed here today by the National Research Council's Industrial Institute in figures which show that this nation has 30,000 industrial research workers as compared with 70,000 in Germany and 100,000 in Soviet Russia. Maurice Holland, of New York, Director, was one of several spokesmen who declared that research in America had grown up "like Topsy," all in a generation, without developing management and personnel techniques or budget control, and with consequent waste of time and effort.

"We want to increase the productivity of our 30,000," Mr. Holland said, "by giving national direction to their efforts, as is done in dictator countries—but voluntarily in our democratic nation."

"We may discover meanwhile that most of the 30,000 laboratory men are working on applications of known facts and only 500 working on pure science fundamentals, in which case we might run out of raw materials for research in another five years. We already have found duplication of efforts, and instances where on laboratory works for an answer another already has found."

The Institute is a round-table move in which 15 industrial corporations now are joined. Mr. Holland outlined the nation's research facilities, putting first the 10,000 manufacturing plants lined up in the War Department's mobilization plans, and following these with 1,600 laboratories maintained by industries, 67 by scientific bureaus of the Government, 85 by industrial trade associations, and 100 in various universities.

A major objective of the Institute is to draft an industrial research map of the nation, and another is to discover and list the research capacities of the 100 university laboratories.

"When some eastern corporation," Mr. Holland said, "strikes an apparently insurmountable technical problem in perfecting a new product, there may be a professor out in the University of Oklahoma who has spent his life on that subject and knows it by heart. But he probably never suspected his knowledge could be applied in just that way, industrially.

Several at the conference emphasized the need for "patient money"—money willing to wait a long time for returns—for long research projects.

Fur Racketeer Sentenced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—Jacob (Gurrah) Shapiro, branded by the United States Department of Justice "the most vicious killer in New York," was found guilty in United States District Court last night of spreading terror throughout the city's $75,000,000 fancy fur-dressing industry. Judge Grover M. Moscowitz sentenced him to three years in prison and to the payment of a $15,000 fine. He expressed regret that "under the Sherman Anti-trust Act I am prevented from imposing a heavier sentence."

The Judge, in reading sentence, declared that since prohibition, many criminals had merely moved over into rackets that prey upon business. He said he hoped this verdict, which was handed down by a Federal jury after four hours of deliberation, would prove an effective curb.

Shapiro, who never has been convicted of murder although he has a record of scores of arrests and eight convictions since 1915, was sentenced under the Anti-Trust Law because his operations involved intimidation to force members of the fur industry into trade associations dominated by him and his henchmen.

Shapiro was previously sentenced on a similar charge along with Louis (Lepke) Buchalter to two years in jail. They both jumped bail and for a period were fugitives from both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Thomas E. Dewey's special rackets inquiry office. Shapiro must now serve both sentences.

When sentence was imposed, Shapiro protested: "I got a bad reputation from the newspapers. . . . They arrest me because they want to be District Attorney, or even Governor. They don't go after the little fellows. They go after the big fellows like me because the publicity they get is worth, maybe, $50,000,000."

Mr. Dewey, who has obtained indictments against Shapiro and Buchalter, charging them with operating rackets in the flour-trucking and garment industries, has stated his determination to try them on the State charges whatever the verdicts in federal court.

Of All Things . . . !

Missed Mississippi

KENOSHA, Wis. (AP)—A motorist in a dust-covered car with Montana license plates had been following the Lake Michigan shore line for miles and miles. Finally, he pulled up at the police station here.

"I've been driving for 30 miles along this river looking for a bridge," he complained. "Just how much farther do I have to go to find one and get across?"

On his way out the weary tourist admitted he "must have missed the Mississippi."

100,000 Miles Down Bay

NEW YORK (AP)—Meet the man who has traveled more than 100,000 miles on the water, yet never has taken an ocean voyage. He is John T. Parker, who retired after 21 years of taking the Government cutter down New York Bay to meet incoming liners at Quarantine. He's met about 22,000 ships and all his sailing has been inside the harbor.

Mr. Parker is not going to take a sea voyage for relaxation.

Siren Call—Day Ahead

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The official siren blower at the Ferry Building, inspired by a worthy cause, gave all he had to arouse the town in behalf of the bowl-of-rice party, Chinatown's raising of funds for war victims in the Far East.

Then the siren blower started for the party. When he arrived, he was told the party was scheduled for the next night.

'New' Car 10 Years Old

FALLS CITY, Neb. (AP)—Charles Heinemann of Falls City is driving a virtually "new" automobile, 10 years after its manufacture. He purchased the car for $200 from the estate of William Fricke of Falls City, who bought it for $1,385 in 1928 and drove it only 306 miles.

Shortcake De Luxe

BURLINGTON, Wash., (AP)—Perhaps the world's largest shortcake—16 feet square and covered with 1,080 quarts of berries—will be served visitors at Burlington's first Strawberry Festival, June 25.

Conscription Not New

Conscription for military service was first introduced by the Chinese during the "Period of The Warring States" (470-370B. C.).

Evangeline Land In Teche Country 'Louisiana's Eden'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Live oaks in their new spring tunics, the pale green of which accentuates the gray droop of Spanish moss; magnolias, with sculptured whiteness gleaming amid enameled foliage; sugar cane raising its slim pennants to the gentle breezes; new-turned earth fragrantly waiting the fat cotton seed; curving contour ridges shaping to receive the waters for the rice planting: the Teche or Evangeline country of Louisiana has awakened to the bourgeoning touch of spring and is putting on its most attractive garb for the tourist season which will last until Thanksgiving and beyond.

It has been known as the "Eden of Louisiana" since the days when the earliest Spanish settlement was established some time between 1750 and 1760, the Poste des Attakapas, named after a tribe of cannibal Indians. To that land went the Acadian refugees from Nova Scotia. Later, nobles who fled the French Revolution imparted their tradition of elegance to the distinctive culture. Today it is called St. Martinville, and it is one of the most interesting—one of the most satisfying—of the cities in the deep South.

Days of De Soto

The Evangeline oak is there—larger and more beautiful, perhaps, than it was when the original of Longfellow's heroine met under its cooling shade the lover whose constancy could not withstand the buffetings of the exile from Acadia.

Oil has come to the Teche country. In increasing volume, the thick, black gold is pouring through the fat pipe lines as the rich earth is lanced one—even two—miles deep. But the old-timers still talk about the yellow gold which the pirate Lafitte more than a century ago is supposed to have buried in his roamings through the bayous.

Highway Program

During the past few years the entire Evangeline country has been so laced with concrete highways and gravelled byways that visitors can enjoy every part of it. Up and down the bayou, from Morgan City to New Iberia, stand the plantation houses of the old, romantic South. Once they were gay with young voices and bright laughter. Now they are silent. They suggest the strength of the tradition which has caused the women of this land to hand down, from mother to daughter, the weaving art, so that "Cajun homespun" is as famous today as it was before the word was corrupted from "Acadian."

So many visitors have been making the pilgrimage to this land that the State Park Commission has made the Longfellow-Evangeline Memorial Park on the Teche one of its major developments.

Throughout the Teche land, tourist camps and hotels have kept the pace with tourist demands. Golf links unroll their smooth carpets amid the lush farms. Swimming pools, resorts, and fishing camps have been created for the visitors—facilities of the most modern type. But they do not violate the tradition or the atmosphere of the section.

Champion Vetoer: President Adds 13

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt vetoed 13 measures during the session just closed, boosting his total as the champion vetoer of White House history. Only one veto was overridden.

The books are not yet closed, however. During the absence of Congress, legislation which the President does not sign within 10 days after receiving it is automatically vetoed.

In the first session of this Congress the President vetoed 17 measures and "disapproved" 23 others by not signing them within 10 days after adjournment. Congress overrode two of the vetoes. Mr. Roosevelt also vetoed one of the half-dozen pieces of legislation to pass the Special Session last fall.

Since 1933 the President has vetoed 285 measures, and Congress has overruled him five times.

President Cleveland turned down 163 legislative proposals and was overridden four times. Of President Wilson's 44 vetoes, six were overridden. Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover vetoed six, 49 and 35 measures, respectively.

Czech Reserves Returning Home

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 18 (AP)—Czechoslovak reserves called to the colors May 21, when Europe appeared on the brink of war over the Sudeten German minority problem, were discharged yesterday.

(One class of reserves, numbering approximately 70,000, was called up. They, with various technical forces and troops already in the border regions, gave Czechoslovakia an estimated 500,000 men under arms.

Despite the discharge of the reserves the Government will keep the Army at its present strength.

All conscripts who are due to serve this year will be summoned at once and kept in service until Oct. 1, when it is hoped a three-year army service law, instead of the present two-year requirement, will be passed.

Royal S. Copeland

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Senator Royal S. Copeland, who passed on yesterday, had been in the Senate 15 years and was one of the more influential members. As Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee and the senior member of several other major committees, he helped fashion much important legislation. Merchant marine, aviation, and public health, were among matters under his committee's supervision.

A veteran Tammany Hall chieftain, Dr. Copeland broke with the Roosevelt Administration soon after it came into power. At times he was sharply critical of New Deal policies, and became more and more outspoken after President Roosevelt proposed the court reorganization bill. The New Yorker was one of those who helped defeat it.

Hague Bases Red Testimony On Rejected Fish Document

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., June 17—An effort by Mayor Frank Hague's defense to paint in deep red the Committee for Industrial Organization, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Garland Fund, and similar liberal and labor organizations was halted in Federal Court here today.

Judge William Clark, hearing the C. I. O.-C. L. U. injunction suit to restrain Jersey City from alleged interference with Constitutional rights, ruled that the evidence submitted could not be admitted as proof although it might be used to explain why Mayor Hague deemed these groups Communistic and dangerous.

Mayor Hague, now being reexamined by his own associate counsel, said that he formed many of his conclusions about the C. I. O. and other groups to whom he has allegedly denied rights in Jersey City from the Fish Congressional report. This document antedated the formation of the C. I. O. by four years.

Ernst Status

Mr. Matthews read from this report and from other pamphlets and periodicals which asserted that the American Fund for Public Service, better known as the Garland Fund, was the financial feeder for the A. C. L. U., the ily Worker, the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, and the International Defense Fund.

Morris L. Ernst was identified in the Fish report as Treasurer of the Garland Fund, and it was largely because of this connection, Mayor Hague testified, that he regarded Mr. Ernst to be a Communist and had denied his speaking privileges in Jersey City.

At one point Mr. Matthews sought to introduce an issue of the May 27, 1938, Akron Journal, allegedly to show by pictures and reading matter the violence precipitated by the C. I. O. in the strike of the Goodyear Rubber Company workers.

"You will see there machine guns and police being shot down."

Closer examination of the picture revealed that it was the police that had the machine guns, however, and not the C. I. O.

Judge Clark ruled that Mayor Hague's bibliography of reading matter could not be admitted as evidence if it was subsequent to the alleged denial of civil liberties out of which the present injunction suit grew. The defense, however, throughout the morning attempted to introduce evidence based on such subsequent material in an effort to show why the plaintiffs are still "persona non grata" in Jersey City.

A section from the Fish report charged that the Civil Liberties Union was closely affiliated with the Communist Party, and that fully 90 per cent of the Union's efforts were in favor of the Communists. Roger M. Baldwin, who is considered one of Jersey City's "undesirables," was designated as the "guiding spirit" in the Union's activities.

Dean Spaulding Frazer, chief counsel for the plaintiffs, objected at this point to the reading of the record and similar matter as charges against these liberal organizations. He said that nothing could be proven as a fact since the politics of these agencies was not at issue. He agreed readily, however, to the introduction of these documents as evidence to show "the state of Mayor Hague's mind."

"We are willing to admit," Mr. Frazer said, "that Mayor Hague sincerely believed these men were Communists and dangerous. We have ourselves read this into the record. But we deny that these newspapers and records can be used to prove whether or not these organizations are Communist."

The judge upheld this position.

An amazing interlude occurred when Mr. Matthews sought to introduce a Boston Post clipping with the headline, "School Children Given Prizes as Reds."

Mr. Matthews suddenly walked to the reporters' table and singling out one, waved a florid finger in his face.

"Young man," he said, "I object to your laughing at all my questions, and I want the judge to stop it."

The Judge, himself laughing, ruled that he had no jurisdiction over the facial expressions of the press.

The tense hostility between Mr. Matthews and Mr. Ernst came to a climax when Mr. Ernst, who has been the silent butt of Mr. Matthews' personal attacks for a week, interrupted the Court to make a formal protest against what he termed constant sneers by Mr. Matthews and the latter's side remarks and personal attacks before the Court.

Judge Clark ruled there should be an end to personalities and ordered all that had gone before be stricken from the record.

Contempt Motion

A sudden motion to hold Mayor Hague in contempt of court was introduced by Mr. Ernst.

The merciless hostility between the Mayor and Mr. Ernst swept to a new climax as the latter charged Mayor Hague with issuing a statement to the press on evidence denied admittance to the Court record.

The point at issue revolved around a projected investigation by Senator John J. McNaboe of New York State into the extent of Communism in the public schools. Judge William Clark at the morning session had ruled against consideration of this matter.

At noon recess of Court Mayor Hague told reporters that Mr. Ernst had stifled this investigation.

Upon reconvening Mr. Ernst moved his contempt resolution on the dual grounds that Mayor Hague, disregarding the ruling of the Court, made a statement to the press on the very facts excluded in Court and that the statement "accused me, a member of the bar of having wrecked a senatorial investigation of the State of New York."

Mr. Ernst said today's episode was the last step in an effort by the defense to try outside of court the present injunction suit.

The judge asked Mr. Ernst to file a brief of his contempt motion by next Tuesday and the affidavits in the interim.

Mayor Hague addressed an apology to the Court, saying that he meant no offense. But, he said, if Mr. Ernst is responsible for stopping an inquiry into the spread of Communism in the schools, I think it should be brought to light.

Turning to Mr. Ernst, he said: "I am not afraid of you. I have no fear when I take the side of the American people."

Mayor Hague declared that Democratic votes defeated the New Jersey anti-injunction bill, which had the support of the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor. He explained that he had personally interceded as leader of New Jersey Democracy against passage of the bill, which he characterized as too sweeping and as likely to drive hundreds of industries from the State.

The New Jersey bill was almost a copy of the Federal Morris-La Guardia anti-injunction bill which had the support of President Roosevelt and most liberals.

Mayor Hague said in opposing any restriction on the court's right to issue injunctions against labor activities, he was thinking of the welfare of workers, who might be jobless if industries left the State.

The Mayor thus finished his testimony on this point which had been cut short during direct examinations.

After four days of testimony, Mayor Hague "rode high" yesterday afternoon in the courtroom. The so-called czar of Hudson County and Jersey City and Vice-President of the Democratic National Committee assumed easily a manner of dominance over all other persons present.

He chided Mr. Ernst jocularly to "take it easy, Morris," read the Judge and Mr. Ernst a lecture on free speech, continuously overruled his counsel, Mr. Matthews, and even on one occasion the presiding jurist, Judge Clark, and threw a gratuitous taunt to Norman Thomas as he entered the courtroom, saying, "Here comes the hero."

Yet the last question put to the Mayor by Mr. Ernst apparently deflated this mounting assurance for it left the Mayor flushed and frowning. This suddenly injected into the simple and objective Hague philosophy of government, by which men he deems "undesirable" are simply to be "deported" from his City, the piercing query if he did not think his example might pave the way to religious, economic, and political persecutions by other mayors.

Implicit in Mr. Ernst's question was the whole history of attacks upon the Roman Catholic Church and the possibility that, if summary methods for dealing with men prevailed, Mayor Hague may have played an important part in future persecutions of his own religious faith. Clearly the conjuring up of this possibility altered the Mayor's mounting self-confidence and caused him to leave the witness stand with a shadow of doubt upon his face.

Throughout the testimony Mayor Hague clung tenaciously to two major lines of defense—(1) that the C. I. O. and its sympathizers are Communists and therefore not entitled to protection under the Constitution, and, (2) that the attitude of Jersey City's population is so hostile to these men, their presence in Jersey City would prove dangerous both to themselves and to the peace of the City.

Picketing Stand

One of the most significant admissions, perhaps, was that in which Mayor Hague said he knew of no statute or law which would permit him to halt peaceful picketing. Judge Clark interpolated here with the assertion that while there was no such State law or statute, those kept from picketing could seek redress through an injunction. This is being sought by the plaintiffs in the present case.

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Vandy May Pitch Another No-Run, No-Hitter Over Week-End—State Tennis Final

Johnny Vander Meer Will Pitch for Reds Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the weather is kind to Bob Quinn and his associates, the largest baseball crowd of the Hub season is expected at National League Field tomorrow, as the Bees continue their series with the Cincinnati Reds. In one half of the doubleheader, Manager Bill McKechnie of the Ohio club will present Johnny "No-Hit" Vander Meer, currently the sensation of the majors.

With two straight no-hitters to his credit, it is conceivable that Vandy may add another tomorrow. Although the chances of any pitcher attaining such dizzy heights are rare indeed, there actually are several arguments in favor of the possibility.

First, the young left-handed flash is facing a team that lacks a robust offense. Second, he already has blanked them without a hit or run, having accomplished the feat last Saturday in Cincinnati. Third, the Beehive is considered a "pitchers' paradise"—the easiest park in the circuit to curb rival attacks. Vandy might do it.

Overnight the Cincinnati rookie has become the leading attraction in the National League, and all of baseball. Never before in the history of our national pastime has a pitcher captured two no-hitters in one season. And Vander Meer did it within the amazingly brief stretch of four days. He got the Bees on Saturday and the Dodgers in a night game at Brooklyn on Thursday. The brilliant record written by the young left-hander escaped all of the game's mound immortals.

The league is today attempting to analyze the no-hit hurling of Vandy, and place credit where credit is due. Some are inclined to praise Coach Johnny Gooch of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who managed and caught for the Durham club of the Piedmont League, where the boy was schooled. Others say Lefty Grove, the Red Sox ace left-hander, coached him this spring in Florida.

But it is a fact that his rise to prominence began with the arrival of Bill McKechnie in Cincinnati. Bill's record here in Boston proves his success with pitchers. He is continuing this success in Cincy.

The fates of baseball play strange tricks. Bob Quinn had Vander Meer when he was general manager at Brooklyn. And now Vandy comes back to make life unpleasant for Bob.

The Red Sox could have bought Vandy from Nashville two years ago for $25,000. He would have been cheap at four times that figure, but Billy Evans shook his head. At the time of the offer, the pitcher was very wild. Nashville also tried to peddle him to the Giants, but there, likewise, were given a cold shoulder. What either the Red Sox or Giants would give for him now!

Each hitless inning Vander Meer manages against the Bees tomorrow breaks the National League record. He has 18⅓ consecutive frames, and is shooting at Cy Young's American League mark of 23, established back before the turn of the century. Incidentally, Young will be in the stands tomorrow studying the style of the newest sensation.

♪ ♪ ♪

Following the Cincinnati series, the Bees engage the St. Louis Cardinals and Pittsburgh Pirates. Three singles in a row are scheduled with the Cards, beginning Tuesday. The Pirates are in Boston for singles Friday and Saturday, and a doubleheader on Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox have an unbroken string of three triumphs on the road. Today they continue their series with the White Sox, and tomorrow get together for a twin bill.

♪ ♪ ♪

Averages recently released show the young Red Sox farm hands, Jim Tabor and Ted Williams, pounding the ball for Minneapolis. At the 40-game mark in the American Association, Williams had a .340 standard, with 44 runs batted in. Tabor was located at .324.

Earl Averill And Lavagetto Lead League Batsmen

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Cleveland's Earl Averill and Brooklyn's Cookie Lavagetto set the pace in the major-league hitting races today, but the most surprising development was that neither of the defending pennant-holders had a man among the leaders.

From Averill down to Boston's Joe Cronin in tenth place in the American League, you couldn't find a member of the New York Yankee cast with a microscope. And the same thing held true of the Giants in the National League's leading set.

While Averill, boosting his average 16 points to .385, retained the lead against the challenge of his teammate, Hal Trosky, both Bill Dickey and Red Rolfe of the Yanks, who were among the top 10 a week ago, slipped out of the select group. In the National League, Lavagetto's .353 was just enough to hold the place from the come-backing Ducky Medwick and his .349, while Jojo Moore, the Giants' member of the leading group last week, sank from sight.

Chief of the newcomers among the leaders this week was swingin' Sammy Chapman, the Athletics' rookie outfielder fresh from college, who was deadlocked for the American League second place with Trosky, each with .365. Debs Garms of the Boston Bees, and Herschel Martin of the Phillies, a pair of youngsters, climbed to a tie for fourth place in the senior circuit, each with .342. The first 10 in each league:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Averill, Cleveland	51	192	44	74	.385
Trosky, Cleveland	49	178	41	65	.365
Chapman, Philadelphia	31	104	21	38	.365
Travis, Washington	57	225	34	80	.356
Foxx, Boston	51	188	49	67	.356
Gehringer, Detroit	54	216	46	74	.343
Myer, Washington	45	146	28	50	.342
Vosmik, Boston	47	189	42	62	.328
Fox, Detroit	54	224	38	73	.326
Cronin, Boston	46	160	33	52	.323

National League

Lavagetto, Brooklyn	41	150	28	53	.353
Medwick, St. Louis	44	175	30	61	.349
Lombardi, Cincinnati	38	136	17	47	.346
Martin, Philadephia	46	187	30	64	.342
Garms, Boston	35	114	14	39	.342
McCormick, Cincinnati	50	216	31	73	.338
Hartnett, Chicago	35	117	19	39	.333
Suhr, Pittsburgh	46	170	27	56	.329
Phelps, Brooklyn	37	119	21	39	.328
Slaughter, St. Louis	50	211	37	69	.327

Polish Girl Wins Final

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland won the London lawn tennis championship today, defeating Mme. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Germany, 6—3, 6—0.

Mme. Sperling eliminated Helen Wills Moody from the tournament yesterday, but she never had a chance against the hard-hitting Polish girl.

Babe Returns to Baseball

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Babe Ruth will return to baseball as coach of the Brooklyn Dodgers, General Manager Larry S. MacPhail announced today.

Victor and Vanquished in State Tennis

By a Staff Photographer

Paul Guibord of Melrose (Left) and Augustus Ganzenmuller of New York

They Met in the Semifinals at Longwood Yesterday With the Local Player Winning at 6—3, 1—6, 6—3. Guibord, Runnerup to Dick Murphy Last Year, Faces Top-Seeded Charles Swanson Today

Paul Guibord Faces Swanson In Massachusetts Turf Final

By Leavitt Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Paul Guibord, former Dartmouth tennis ace, again has a chance at the men's Massachusetts turf court singles tennis title this afternoon at the Longwood Cricket Club. He goes into the final against Charles E. Swanson of Providence, R. I., top-seeded player.

Guibord, seeded second, reached the final by defeating Augustus Ganzenmuller of Glen Cove, Long Island, yesterday, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3.

Swanson beat John M. Anderson of the West Side Tennis Club, New York, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, in the semi-finals yesterday.

Today's final brings Guibord and Swanson together for the first time in singles.

Keen Play

Competition has been much keener in the tournament this year than in the past. There has been some excellent tennis played despite the wet weather which has made the grass courts treacherous.

With Dick Murphy, winner of the event last year, out of the picture this season, there has been a scramble among the players for the title.

Several upsets have occurred during the week's play.

A large number of the entries this year were either former or present college stars. Guibord, who captained the Dartmouth tennis team for two years, always is an outstanding threat in any tournament he enters. Last year he reached the final only to be defeated by Murphy.

Another player who has surprised in his Longwood play has been unseeded Anderson. He also is a former Dartmouth net captain. Anderson first gained the spotlight by defeating fourth-seeded David Burt, Harvard star. Then on Thursday he eliminated Douglas Cameron, Canadian Davis Cupper.

Former Columbia Captain

Ganzenmuller, who has been playing consistent tennis, was once captain of Columbia University's netters. He defeated a former Harvard captain, Sandy Davenport, last Thursday. Previously Davenport had been considered by many of the players the favorite.

Guibord also was among the favorites as the tournament got under way. The Melrose star has had plenty of competitive experience, having won the national intercollegiate net title while at Dartmouth and having competed in scores of tournaments since his college days.

While Guibord has shown some good tennis during the tournament, he feels that he needs about another month to hit his stride. "It's a little early for most of us," he said yesterday before playing his match with Ganzenmuller. "We are not able to get out as early as some of the contestants and as a result lack seasoning."

Bea Barrett, Helen Hofmann In Golf Final

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 18 (AP)—Blasts of under par golf across the fearsome Broadmoor links yesterday carried Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis and Helen Hofmann of Salt Lake City into the finals of the Women's Western open golf tournament.

Youngsters in tournament golf, both will shoot for their first major title in the 36-hole championship match today.

Miss Barrett, runner-up in this tournament last year, eliminated Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, twice former champion, 3 and 2.

Miss Hofmann defeated Texas's Babe Didrikson, professional from Beaumont, by the same margin.

Bea shot the 16 holes in three under par, rapping down five birdies. In three of her four matches this week, she has hurled sub-par golf at her opponents.

Helen, who never has advanced farther than the first round in any previous important competition, fired her finest golf of the week, two under par, with four birdies on her card.

Rain blew in from the overhanging peaks and hailstones as large as peas pelted players and galleries during the first part of the semi-final battles.

Bea once more started shakily. "I seem to have a hard time getting started," she said. Mrs. Hill won the 374-yard first hole when the Minnesota champion three putted. The Missouri veteran went 2 up by sinking a grand 50-foot putt for a birdie 2 on the 150 yard fifth.

Bea won the sixth by dropping a nine-foot putt for a birdie three and evened the match on the eighth when Mrs. Hill, usually keen with the putting blade, took three on the hail-pocked eighth green.

Then Miss Barrett hit the birdie trail, dropping four in the next five holes, winning three of them. She ended the match on the 170 yard sixteenth, with a 16-foot downhill putt.

"My putting was a lot better than it's been," Bea commented.

The determined Miss Hofmann was never headed after she poked in an 18 foot putt for a birdie 3 on the 373 yard third. Her putter also was hot for birdie 3s on the seventh and eighth for two more wins.

The Salt Lake City girl stitched up her triumph on the sixteenth when Miss Didrikson, with a sure win in sight, stymied herself and took a half in 4s. "It was the funniest thing that ever happened to me in golf," said Babe.

"I was just shooting good golf, that's about all there was to it," said the highly-tickled Miss Hofmann, who twice has won the Utah championship.

Baseball's Big Six

(First three and ties in each league)

Batting

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Averill, Indians	51	192	44	74	.385
Trosky, Indians	49	178	41	65	.365
Chapman, Athletics	31	104	21	38	.365
Lavagetto, Dodgers	41	150	28	53	.353
Medwick, Cardinals	44	175	30	61	.349
Lombardi, Reds	38	136	17	47	.346

Home Runs

Foxx, Red Sox	19
York, Tigers	16
Johnson, Athletics	15
Greenberg, Tigers	15
Goodman, Reds	15
Ott, Giants	14
Medwick, Cardinals	8
Gutteridge, Cardinals	8
Lombardi, Reds	8

Runs Batted in

Foxx, Red Sox	72
Averill, Indians	53
York, Tigers	52
Ott, Giants	52
Medwick, Cardinals	45
Goodman, Reds	41
Galan, Cubs	41

Yale in Time Trial

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 18 (AP)—Yale's varsity crew raced over the four-mile course on the Thames River where it will meet Harvard, June 24, in impressive fashion last night in a time trial. The Elis' coaches refused to disclose the time, however. The Blue oarsmen battled it out with the jayvees for the first two miles, the latter leading the varsity by three-quarters of a length at the half-way mark, but the first boat came back strong against the combination boat in the final two miles, winning by two lengths. The freshmen confined their exercises to a three-mile paddle.

Harvard in Four-Mile Row

RED TOP, Conn., June 18 (AP)—Coach Tom Bolles refused to follow the Yale example of holding a time trial for his varsity crew last night and instead ordered a four-mile row with a sprint at top speed on the final mile. The crews meet on the Thames River here June 24. The freshmen and combination boats paddled about six miles while the jayvees took it fairly easy.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Long Trip to Decide Rubber

Who ever heard of two college crews making a trip of some 3,000 miles in order to decide which of the two was the better? Well, that is, in effect, just what the Harvard and Yale 150-pound eights are now doing. Perhaps, however, it might be just as well to state that they have another object in view and that is to compete for the Thames Cup in the Royal Henley Regatta on the Thames River, London, the last of this month. You see, these two crews have already met twice this spring, and each has a victory over the other to its credit. So the next time they meet, they will be rowing the rubber race, and to the winner will go the title of 150-pound crew champion of the "Big Three," as both of them have won over the Princeton 150-pounders. Yale defeated Harvard in the American Rowing Association regatta at Princeton, while Harvard won from Yale and Princeton in the annual Goldthwaite Cup regatta. There is, of course, a possibility that they may not meet at Henley, as one or the other may be put out in a preliminary heat; but it is to be hoped that this does not happen, as it would indeed be too bad for them to fail, after going so far, to settle the question as well as try to bring back to America one of the famous Royal Henley trophies.

Staff Photo

Bob Herrick

Third Harvard Trip

So far as I can recall, this is the third time that a Harvard crew has crossed the Atlantic Ocean to compete in the Royal Henley Regatta and the first time that a Yale crew has made such a trip. Harvard now has a 50 per cent average as the result of its previous efforts. In 1914, the Crimson Junior Varsity eight, coached by that great Harvard patron of rowing, Robert O. Herrick, and Bill Haines (Herrick taking Haines' place about a month before the regatta opened, due to Henley rules regarding professional coaches), captained by Leverett Saltonstall, later Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and stroked by Charles C. Lund, won the Grand Challenge Cup and became the first and only crew ever to bring that trophy to the United States. In 1931 the third Harvard varsity competed, but failed to win. This will be a great trip for the members of these two crews, and it is to be hoped that they will meet in the final race of their event and so accomplish two purposes in one race. They are both fine eights; but they are sure to meet strong opposition at Henley, where American victories have been none too numerous in years past.

Others Seek Honors in Europe

And when the good ship Aquitania sailed from New York last Wednesday, the Harvard and Yale oarsmen were not the only representatives of Uncle Sam who were aboard for the purpose of seeking sports honors in Europe. For among the other passengers was one W. Melvin Crook of Montclair, N. J., going to England in quest of the Duke of York Trophy, which is to be competed for at Torquay, June 30-July 2, by many of the leading motorboat racing drivers of the world. And when the good ship Normandie sailed out of New York Harbor the same day, she had among her passengers Joe Burke of the Penn A. C., United States and Canadian singles sculls champion. Burke is to compete for the greatest singles-sculls trophy of the world—the Diamond Sculls. This is the feature individual event of the Henley Regatta, and, although Americans have sought it many times in past years, only three have succeeded in winning it. In 1897, Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck, present coach of the Syracuse crews, became the first American to win it. He was followed by B. H. Howell of New York, who was a student at Trinity Hall, Cambridge University, the two years he won it, in 1899 and 1900. The other victorious representative of Uncle Sam was Walter M. Hoover of Duluth, Minn., who won in 1921. Burke is one of the best scullers the United States has ever turned out, and he is sure to give a good account of himself. If he wins the sculls, he will be, so far as I can recall, the only sculler to hold the United States, Canadian, and Diamond Sculls championships at the same time.

Pleasant Park Enters Second Annual Racing

By Wendell Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It was just a year ago yesterday that the Pleasant Park Yacht Club of Winthrop staged its first interclub regatta for the fleets of Boston Harbor, and tomorrow with last year's success as a criterion, the back-river organization will again play host in its second annual meeting.

Although the club is youthful in the yacht racing field, its popularity is growing with the breezes, and tomorrow, in comparison to last year's fleet of 86 yachts, almost 150 of the racers are expected to cross its starting lines off the Cottage Park Yacht Club.

Home port and originator of the fast growing Radio Class, the Pleasant Parkers have now stepped into the popular Indian Class, with two of its members, George Scigliano and Rendle McNamara with their Suzi and Warrior constantly causing much concern with the veteran skippers in this class.

Radio Class Popularity

Popularity in the Radio Class has this year spread to the Savin Hill Yacht Club, also in its premier stages as a modern sailing club. For the members of these two clubs, tomorrow's race will be a return engagement inasmuch as Savin Hill was host to the fleets of Boston, especially Pleasant Park's Radios, two weeks ago.

Technically the Radios are a lap-streaked jib and mainsail craft, around 15-foot in length, with center board and Marconi rig. Easily detectable by their lightning streak insignia on their main sail, the boats are named after the radio stations in Boston.

Sam Crocker, prominent Boston designer, was the creator of this class in 1935. After two lean years, the class was popularized and soon after that hit the racing trails.

Outmoded Most Dories

The rise of the Radios has been significant in the face of competition. Modeled after such boats as the Lancaster Dories, Cottage Park Coots and Yankee Dories, they have now outmoded all but the Yankee Dories.

The Lancaster Dories were started about seven years ago, but with little success around Boston. Needing more hull to withstand the choppy bay waters, the craft were easy to capsize and thus not profitable for young skippers.

The Coots soon followed. Featuring the youngest of the sailors and sailorettes, this class proved to be a stepping stone into the larger boats, and when the original owners outgrew the Coots, there were few youngsters with racing blood to buy the boats. Thus the Coot Class has gradually walked out of Boston's racing scheme.

Dories Also Popular

The Yankee Dories, as are the Radio Class, are becoming more popular as the years pass. Hailing as their home port, Swampscott, this class has jumped to Squantum's busy waterfront, where five of the slippering doories now moor and race.

The Dories, however, are a little larger than the Radios and much speedier. Their members, on the whole, are much older and their experience greater. In point of competition, they might be likened more to the Indians rather than the Radios.

Tiller Talk

Great interest, as usual, tomorrow, will center around the popular Indian Class . . . Never before in the history of this class has the outlook for a most competitive season been recorded . . . Last year's winner, Walter Hallett and his Ace, will really have to work for his laurels if he is to repeat his performance . . . Even the famous George Wightman, who for years ruled the Indian Class waves, now finds the money positions out of his reaching.

Chief among the Indian trophy winners this year is a young but veteran hand . . . He is Johnny McAleer, who two years ago sailed the Arawak to a sensational list of triumphs in the Indian Class engagements at Marblehead . . . McAleer this year has reverted to his first love boats, and now is sailing Paul McCoombs' Squantum Indian, Kickapoo . . . First, second and fourth in three interclubs is the remarkable record of this young skipper . . . Kickapoo is making its debut this summer, and for a new boat to be tuned correctly in such a short time, is more remarkable.

The 1937 Quincy Challenge winner, Hosea White's Oriental, will only be commissioned in time to defend its title in the middle of the summer and then beached . . . White, past commodore of the Savin Hill Yacht Club, is pleased with the showing of his new Adams Class boat, and will stick to the new class this summer . . . As has been the case since White owned the Oriental, Manchester 18-footer, George Rolt is sailing the new Adams Class boat . . . Rolt is one of Boston's most highly regarded racing men.

The Standings

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	33	19	.637
New York	30	19	.612
Boston	30	21	.588
Washington	29	28	.509
Detroit	27	27	.500
Philadelphia	23	28	.451
Chicago	18	29	.383
St. Louis	15	33	.313

Results June 17

Boston 5, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 12, Detroit 10.
Detroit 4, Washington 3.
New York at St. Louis (rain).

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	33	19	.635
Chicago	31	23	.574
Cincinnati	28	22	.560
Pittsburgh	27	22	.551
Boston	25	22	.532
St. Louis	22	28	.440
Brooklyn	21	31	.404
Philadelphia	13	33	.283

Results June 17

Boston 1, Chicago 0.
Boston 3, Chicago 0.
New York 10, St. Louis 3.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 12, Brooklyn 10.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 3.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

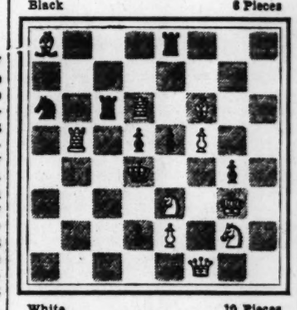
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

June 18, 1938

Problem No. 2045

By A. J. Fink

Black 6 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

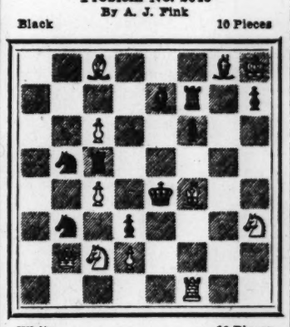
White to play and mate in two

(Il Problema, 1932)

Problem No. 2046

By A. J. Fink

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Chess Amateur, 1913)

(The author considers this his most difficult three-mover. This concludes the series of problems by Mr. Fink. To Mr. E. W. Allen, once again the editor wishes to offer his thanks. Mr. Allen has suggested both problems and composers and has secured selections from the composers themselves in many instances.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2043. K-Q5

No. 2044. 1. B-B7 threatens
2. Q-Q6ch
1. ——— Kt-B6
2. KtxKBPch
1. ——— Kt-K7
2. KtxQBPch

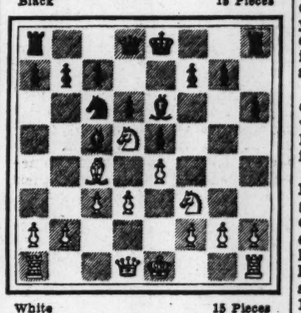
End-Game No. 412. Black wins: 1 . . . R-KR8(Black); 2 B-B2, K-B3; 3 RxP, R-R6ch; 4 K-Kt4, R-R7; 5 RxPch, PxR; 6 any, R-Kt7 mate.

End-Game

The position below arose in a tournament game, Canal-Becker, Carlsbad, 1929. Black has just played B-K3 which looks like a harmless developing move. But White shows it to be a blunder.

End-Game No. 413

Black 15 Pieces



White 15 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The May issue of Chess, the English periodical, features an interview with Dr. Alekhine, who describes his South American visit, which took place between the winning of the world's championship and the winning of the Margate tournament. Dr. Alekhine went to South America to confer about the announced match with Capablanca, which will not materialize since Capablanca and the Argentine and Uruguayan backers could not come to terms.

But South America insists on a bright place in the chess limelight, and the same sponsors will devote their time, interest, and money to holding the next international team tournament. About 30 nations are expected to compete. Plans are being made to charter a special liner to pick up and return the European contestants. The tournament will take place during the summer of 1939.

V. Pirc, Yugoslav master, won the Lodz (Poland) tournament, which concluded April 5, 1938, with a lead of 1½ points in a field of 16. The game below shows how he defeated Appel of Poland.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Appel White	Pirc Black	Appel White	Pirc Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 Castles	QR-B
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 Q-Kt	P-QR4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	16 K-R	B-R3(b)
4 P-K3	Castles	17 KR-K	Kt-K4
5 B-Q3	P-Q4	18 PxP	Kt-Q6
6 Q-B2	P-B4	19 B-R3	KtxR
7 P-QR3	PxBP	20 BxR	KtxP
8 BxP	PxP	21 PxKt	BxKt
9 PxB	PxKt	22 B-Kt4	BxPch
10 PxP	Q-B2	23 K-Kt	Kt-Kt5
11 B-Kt3(a)	P-QKt3	24 Q-Kt2	PxP
12 Kt-K2	B-Kt2	25 RxP	R-Q
13 P-B3	Kt-B3	Resigns(c)	

(a) White should play for P-QB4, when his P position would be stronger. The B should be on Q3 or K2 to support the QBP at QB4.

(b) Very embarrassing to White, who begins to go to pieces.

(c) The KP falls.

Here is a game from the 1937 German championship. The sacrificial attack is very pleasing.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Rellstab White	Reinhardt Black	Rellstab White	Reinhardt Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-Q	B-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	20 Q-R4	Kt-K(a)
3 P-QB4	P-K3	21 KtxBP	KxKt
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	22 QxP	Kt-B
5 P-K3	B-K2	23 BxPch	KtxB
6 B-Q3	Castles	24 P-B5	PxP
7 Castles	P-B4	25 RxPch	Kt-B3
8 P-QKt3	P-QKt3	26 RxKtch	KxR
9 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	27 P-Q5ch	K-Kt4
10 Q-K2	PxBP	28 P-R4ch	KtxP
11 KtPxP	Q-B2	29 B-Bch	K-B3
12 Kt-K5	QR-B	30 R-Bch	K-K4
13 P-B4	P-Kt3	31 B-B4ch	K-Q5
14 QR-Q	PxQP	32 BxQ	RxB
15 KPxP	KR-Q	33 QxKtch	K-B4
16 QR-K	B-Kt5	34 QxR	B-Q5ch
17 P-QR3	B-B	35 Kt-B2	Resigns
18 Q-KB3	P-QR3		

(a) Blissfully unaware of the sacrificial barrage to follow.

Another game from the National Championship just concluded. Simonson, always dangerous, is outplayed by the veteran Kupchik.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Simonson White	Kupchik Black	Simonson White	Kupchik Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	22 Q-Kt3	P-QR4
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 QR-Kt	Kt-Kt6
3 P-B4	P-K3	24 BxR	QxB
4 P-KKt3	PxP	25 Q-Kt6	R-Kt
5 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	26 Q-R7	B-B3
6 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	27 KR-Q	P-R5
7 Castles	Castles	28 R-Kt2	K-R2
8 Q-B2	P-B3	29 R-KB2	Kt-B4
9 P-K4	BxKt	30 R-Q4	Kt-Q6
10 PxP	P-KR3	31 R-Q2	P-R6
11 Kt-Q2	P-QKt4(a)	32 R(Q2)xKt	PxR
12 P-QR4	P-K4	33 QxP	P-Kt5
13 Kt-B3	R-K	34 Q-Kt2	PxP
14 RPxP	BPxP	35 QxP	R-Kt6
15 KtxP	KtxKt	36 QxR	QxRch
16 PxKt	Kt-Q2	37 K-B	P-Q7
17 P-B4	Kt-B4	38 B-B3	B-R5
18 B-K3	Q-B2	39 Q-B7	P-Q8(Q)ch
19 Q-K2	B-Kt3	40 BxQ	QxBch
20 P-B5	RxP(b)	41 K-Kt2	Q-K7ch
21 B-B4	P-B3	Resigns	

(a) An interesting battle: White's center pawns vs. Black's Q-side pawns.

(b) At the cost of the exchange Black is able to stop White's center and can thus proceed to advance his Q-side pawns.

Rice Hurdler Breaks Record In NCAA Meet

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 18 (AP)—Flying over the high hurdles in record-smashing time, blond Fred Wolcott of Rice Institute stole a big share of honors from the title-seeking Southern California Trojans in yesterday's qualifying trials of the seventeenth National Collegiate A. A. track and field championships.

The sophomore from the Houston college, who is undefeated in collegiate competition, raced through the 120-yard high hurdles in 14s., setting a new meet mark and tying the American record made by Bob Osgood of Michigan in 1937. The former meet mark was 14.1s., originally set by George Saling of Iowa in 1932 and equaled by Forrest Towns of Georgia in 1936.

The 12,000 spectators who watched the qualifying tests at Minnesota's Memorial Stadium gave the Texas streak a great handsafter his record-breaking performance. Weather conditions were ideal, making for good times in a majority of events.

Dean Cromwell's Trojans lost little time in opening their march to qualifying supremacy which topped 40 colleges placing men in today's championship events. They placed two men in the first event, the 440-yard dash, then followed with two each in the 100-yard dash and 120-yard high hurdles, javelin and discus. They also will be represented in the 220-yard low hurdles and shotput.

Two colleges qualified five men each, California and Rice Institute, with Stanford, Texas University, and Michigan each planning four men in the finals.

Ben Johnson, Columbia's fleet Negro star; Mack Robinson of Oregon and Wolcott were the day's double winners of trial heats. Wolcott, in addition to his 120-yard high hurdles job, came home in front in his 220-yard low hurdle test. Johnson and Robinson won heats in the 100 and 220-yard dashes.

Most favorites came through as expected, but the 100-yard dash saw two stars fall by the wayside. Marty Glickman of Syracuse, 1936 Olympic sprinter, and Adrian Talley, Southern California's coast conference champion, both were shut out in the second heat. Charlie Belcher, Georgia Tech's Southeast Conference titleholder, failed to qualify in the 440-yard dash.

John Woodruff, Pittsburgh's great middle-distance runner, withdrew from the 440-yard run to save himself for the half-mile in which he is defending champion.

Miss Orcutt Wins Eastern

WEST CONSHOHOCKEN, Pa., June 18 (AP)—Maureen Orcutt, of Englewood, N. J., yesterday won her fifth Women's Eastern golf championship, leading the field by 11 strokes with a record-smashing 54-hole score of 228. She was 3 under par for the match.

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Manchester's History Marked by Industrial Progress

Manchester Sheds Ancient History To Don Modernity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — Although it has a history dating back beyond the time of the Roman occupation, Manchester's reputation is comparatively modern, for it was not until 1839 that it was incorporated as a borough. It did not attain the status of a city until 15 years later.

Thomas Grelley, then Lord of the Manor, granted the Great Charter of Manchester, by which it became a free borough, in 1301. Believed to be a confirmation of rights then existing and an extension of those contained in a previous charter, the Great Charter "gave encouragement to trade, ensured good order, and was for five centuries the constitution of the town."

Feudal System Passes

Eventually, despite the opposition of those who were eager to retain the antiquated feudal system of government, Manchester secured its Charter of Incorporation in 1838.

Another seven years passed, however, before it purchased the manorial rights which, in 1596, had been sold to Sir Nicholas Mosley for £3,500. The Lordship remained with his family until 1845, when the rights belonging to it were bought by the Corporation for £200,000, paid in annual installments of £4,000.

Manchester's comparatively recent importance is emphasized by the fact that rather more than a century ago it had no representative in Parliament; today the city's electors return 10 members to the House of Commons.

Since Manchester was enfranchised, it has initiated a number of national reforms, and it has been equally alert in putting into operation any Act of Parliament opening up new fields of enterprise. In 1852 Britain's first library under the Free Public Library Bill was established here.

More than 80 years ago a movement was launched in this city which aimed at making elementary education secular and free. The Elementary Education Bill of 1870 embodied the main points of the Manchester plan. Manchester, which has more contacts with overseas countries than most British cities, gave Free Trade its impetus.

Pioneered in Transport

But if there is one outstanding feature in Manchester's long history it is its remarkable penchant for pioneering new forms of transport. It started the first canal, the first railway, and the first civic airdrome in Britain.

No more than 100 yards in length, the first passenger railway station in the country is still preserved here in its original condition. A crude, overhanging wooden roof provided shelter from the elements for waiting passengers, and busy goods clerks now scratch their pens behind iron-barred ticket windows where nineteenth century maidens paid their fare with a thrill of expectation.

Although a colony of Flemish weavers, who settled here in 1303 at the invitation of King Edward III, laid the foundations of Manchester's commercial prosperity as a result of their woolen manufactures, the material well-being of recent generations has been mainly fostered by forging new transport links with other communities at the earliest opportunity.

The cotton trade was added to the trade of the town about 1500 and Manchester's industrial progress during the eighteenth century was accelerated by a series of inventions, embracing the water-frame of Richard Arkwright, the spinning jenny of James Hargreaves, the mule-jenny of Samuel Crompton, followed by the steam engine, the power loom, and the self-acting loom.

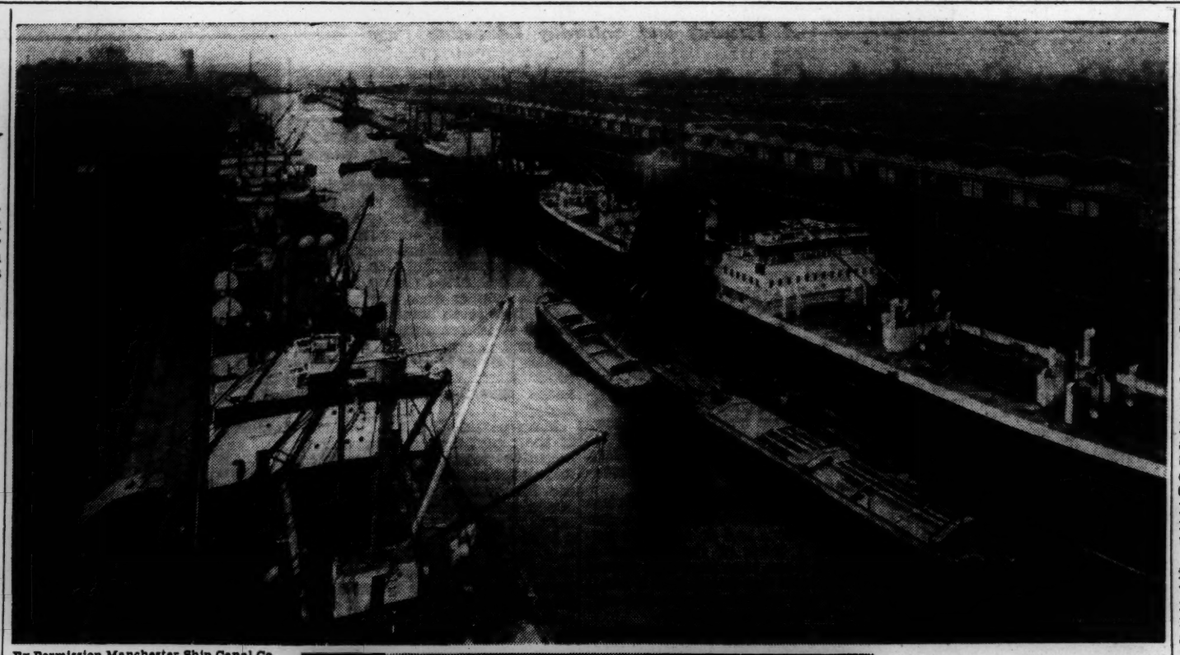
The American Civil War, attended by a cotton famine, brought Manchester—and Lancashire as a whole—face to face with what was probably the worst catastrophe in its history. With certain notable exceptions, however, the people of the county never faltered in their opposition to slavery and to the dissolution of the American nation, although they had much to gain and little to lose by a different attitude.

Resolutions were passed in that sense, and President Lincoln, of whom there is a statue in Platt Fields, Manchester, replied that the people here were entitled to the thanks equally of Great Britain and the United States.

A fort at Manchester called "Mancenion" or "the place of tents," was founded about 38 B. C. by the Celts, who emigrated from Gaul. The name "Mancunium" was substituted when it fell into Roman hands in A. D. 78.

The Romans abandoned the town less than 400 years later and the only trace of their occupation still visible is a portion of the fortress wall in the Knott Mill district. Following an obstinate struggle by the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants, the Danes seized the town in 870. In 1229 Henry III granted a Fair to the town and it was not officially abolished until 447 years later.

Manchester's roots are in the distant past, but only during the last 100 years has it really grown up. The city's area has risen from 4,293 acres in 1838 to more than 27,000 acres, and the population has increased several times.



By Permission Manchester Ship Canal Co.

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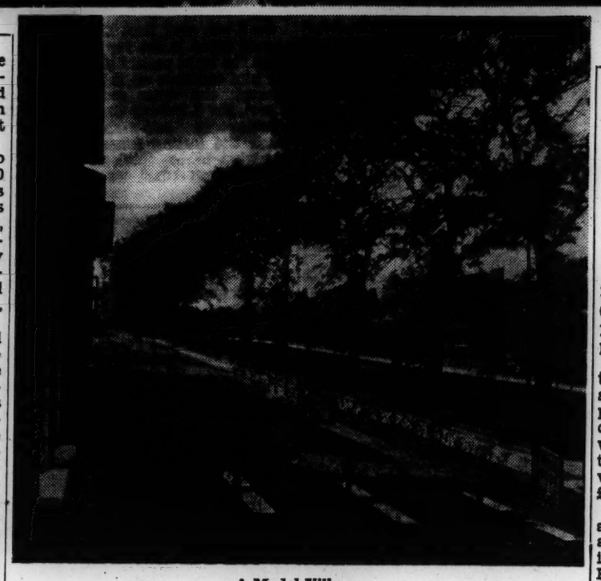
A View of No. 9 Dock at Manchester.



A Model Village
One of the Main Streets in Wythenshawe, the Satellite Town Manchester Is Building for a Future Population of 125,000

Big Ship Canal Raises Position Of Manchester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Bringing the sea 35 miles inland, a £15,000,000 ship canal has converted Manchester into Britain's fourth port.

Planned during the latter part of the nineteenth century, when it seemed that excessive land transport charges would restrict Manchester's future, this inland waterway carries approximately 7,000,000 tons of traffic each year, and the value of the port's trade reaches £100,000,000 a year.

Greater Manchester's industrial activity has been revolutionized by a canal which, giving pride of place in importance only to the Suez and Panama links, can be navigated by vessels of 15,000 tons.

There is storage capacity along the canal for 15,000,000 gallons of oil, making Manchester the second oil port in the British Isles.

The Dock Estate at Manchester covers 406 acres, embracing a water space of 120 acres and nearly six miles of quays. The port's grain elevators claim a total storage capacity of 3,375,000 bushels, and quay sheds and warehouses cover more than 100 acres.

Despite prolonged depression, the Lancashire cotton industry retains its position as Britain's greatest export trade. More than 3,000 firms, representing an invested capital of at least £150,000,000 are directly engaged in this industry, while more than 400,000 operatives are employed in it.

Used by every branch of the cotton and rayon industries, the Manchester Royal Exchange is probably the largest meeting place for traders in the world. The "floor," covering 8,000 square yards, accommodates 12,000 members, who are identified with 60,000 spindles and 750,000 looms.

Altogether, there are nearly 18,000 factories and 8,000 workshops in Greater Manchester not concerned with textile manufacture, which tends to show that although the prosperity of this thickly populated area depends in large measure upon the well-being of the cotton, engineering, chemical, and coal industries, it is not committing the mistakes of former years by placing all its eggs in one basket.

Lancashire Area Is Britain's Most Densely Populated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Manchester, with nearly 800,000 inhabitants, is placed fifth in the list of British cities. That ranking takes no account of its location as the metropolis of what is the largest concentration of population in England.

Some 14,713,000 people live within a radius of 75 miles from the heart of this city, against 14,184,000 inside a similar circle round London. Salford, a city with nearly 250,000 inhabitants, is on Manchester's doorstep. Bolton, Rochdale, Oldham, Stockport, and Bury, claiming a combined population approaching 600,000, lie within a 10-mile radius. Equally close at hand are eight municipal boroughs and a number of urban districts.

The center of a great system of inland transport by rail, road, and water, Manchester serves as the capital of an influential economic province. A stranger may not attribute such importance to it at first sight, for here there is no room for showmanship.

Oxford Street presents an array of entertainment houses with glittering showmanship; Piccadilly, the finest open space in the heart of the city; Market Street, the most cosmopolitan shopping thoroughfare, St. Peter's Square, the massive Town Hall extension building towering over a handsome Central Library, and King Street some of the most dignified commercial buildings.

There are 73 parks and open spaces in this crowded city, and despite an atmosphere which is the despair of ardent smoke abatement workers the finest show of cactuses in all England is housed in a glass-house at Alexandra Park.

The rugged Derbyshire Peak district, which serves as a week-end mecca for Manchester's large army of ramblers, is reached in less than an hour by train, the glories of the Lake District are only three hours away, and a motorist can find himself in North Wales in something like two hours.

Manchester Revives History In Vivid Episodes of Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England. — A colorful historical pageant, daily from June 27 to July 2, forms the highlight of this city's centenary celebrations. Ten thousand performers, using an open-air "stage" covering 9,000 square yards at Platt Fields, is to portray outstanding episodes in the history of Manchester.

The production of this cavalcade of progress is essentially a community effort. Citizens whose normal occupation lies in the office, the factory, or the home, have volunteered to play major and minor roles. They have fashioned their own picturesque costumes, or at least persuaded mothers and sisters to treadle sewing machines.

School Children Busy

For weeks past homework has been put aside by 3,000 school children who, representing cotton, steam, electricity, and chemistry, are to present the prologue to this spectacular pageant.

Just how wide is the response to appeals for players is shown by the fact that local trade unions are co-operating in producing Peterloo, an early nineteenth century landmark in Manchester history when military force was used against a large gathering of workers assembled at a Parliamentary Reform meeting in the city.

Appropriately dealing with the founding of the Roman Fort of Mancunium in A. D. 79, the first episode depicts Agricola, the famous Roman Governor, summoning Cartismandua, Queen of the British tribe of the Brigantes, to appear before him. Struck by the suitability of the site between the waters of the Irwell and Medlock, Agricola commands his legionnaires to build the Fort of Mancunium.

Modern Times Depicted

The next cameo sees King Edward (the elder) including Mameceaster in his Dominions in A. D. 924. The story moves to A. D. 1301 when Thomas Gresley, Lord of the Barony of Manchester, granted the town a charter conferring upon the Burgesses the right to elect a town reeve and many other privileges. A medieval fair is embraced in this scene.

After King Henry's visit here in A. D. 1495, episode five shows Lancashire mustering her men on the approach of the Spanish Armada 93 years later.

Episodes six and seven concern themselves with the founding of an ancient local institution, Chetham's Hospital, in the seventeenth century, and the visit of Prince Charlie to the city.

Episode eight focuses attention upon the incorporation of the borough of Manchester in 1838, and the next—depicting the cotton famine of 1864—shows the inhabitants greeting with delight the arrival of the first bales of cotton after the Civil War in America.

Revive Folk Songs

The parasol which Queen Victoria carried when she opened the Manchester Ship Canal in 1894 is to provide cover for her pageant counterpart, while workmen who helped to cut the canal more than half a century ago are also to find a place in this scene.

The finale embraces all the episodes, grouped about a tableau of the "Spirit of Manchester," with characters representing the 32 other Manchesters in the United States and Canada acting as trainbearers.

A choir of 750 voices is to revive Lancashire folk songs which have been lost for generations. To one young Mancunian, Eric Hades, the pageant brings the first public performance of his music in the form of a composition he has named "The Armada."

Pageant week is to be followed by a week of military and civil displays. A civic exhibition at the City Hall has also illustrated the City's municipal services.

Cultural Background Traced To Medieval Times in City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Manchester possesses a cultural background which surprises many visitors.

Sandwiched in between gaunt warehouses, the architectural magnificence of the Gothic John Rylands Library—which took nine years to build—is surpassed only by its priceless contents, making it a place of pilgrimage for lovers of rare books throughout the world.

Behind its great traceried windows there are 400,000 printed books, 12,000 manuscripts and many other collections. It houses the Spencer-Althorp collection, reputed to have been the finest private library ever brought together. The collection embraces 40,000 volumes, £250,000 having been paid for this collection alone, and nearly as much for the Earl of Crawford's collection of 6,000 manuscripts, which illustrate the history of writing and illumination in the chief languages and characters of the East as well as of the West, from the fourth millennium B. C. down to the present day.

Bearing the date 1423 is a block of St. Christopher, the first picture printed with an unchallenged date on it.

John Rylands claims the world's finest collection of Bibles, printed in every language, and a second-century papyrus regarded as the oldest known manuscript of any portion of the New Testament contained in the authorized version of the Bible. Another fragment bears the oldest writing known of Homer's Odyssey, while the collection of jeweled bindings is ranked third best in the world.

Bearing the name of the nineteenth-century Manchester merchant whose memory it perpetuates, this library is so abundantly rich in literary treasures that many of its contents still remain to be explored.

Manchester was also the first place to have both a reference library and a home reading library, and today there are more books in its municipal libraries than there are citizens within its boundaries. Resembling a huge ancient Roman amphitheater, the £400,000 Central Library provides ample accommodation for 1,000,000 books if need be.

There is room for more than 300,000 volumes in another great library building at the Manchester University, and the Portico Library—a private library founded in 1806—contains a number of rare first editions.

The boys at Chetham's, the oldest Blue Coat School in the Country, are still garbed in ancient dress and wash in stone basins used 500 years ago. There is so much that is medieval here that visitors are as much intrigued by the quaintness of their surroundings as by the library.

The Manchester Corporation fosters a deep regard for good music by way of a winter series of municipal concerts and provision is always made for large bodies of school-children to become acquainted with the works of famous composers.

Manchester uses its subsidiary museums to good purpose. Nearly 1,000 school children visit the Queens Park Museum every week, where, surrounded by historical exhibits, they receive practical history lessons.

The Horsfall Museum, situated in one of the poorest quarters of the City, is well patronized. It has, too, a Children's Theater where children play to children, often rehearsing their plays in the tiny parlors of humble homes.

An educational system which embraces a university, college of technology, and grammar school is the stepping stone to Manchester's wide variety of cultural pursuits.

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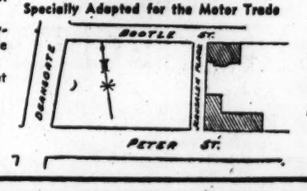

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Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Third-Grade David Checks His Own Growth in Character

On a Report Card That Encourages the Child to Work for the Satisfaction of a Tast Thoroughly Done

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the other children bring home their periodical report cards with varying arrays of A's, B's, C's, and yes, sometimes a D, David, who is eight and in third grade, has another kind of report to show me. David's report, in fact, consists of two parts and is not properly a report CARD, at all, as he will quickly explain to you. In David's grade, a new system of evaluation has been set up, with emphasis removed from grading, and placed correctly (both David and I think) upon effort and the resulting degrees of achievement.

This system may not be new elsewhere, but it is new to me and to my youngest son, and apparently is an experiment in our particular school. At least, my other three children still strive for A's, are content with B's, mildly disappointed with C's, and distressed over a D.

New or not in a pedagogical sense, it is an interesting innovation to me as I watch its effects on my lively young son. David is quick both mentally and physically, and while he has no trouble in learning, he is prone to lose interest before a task is thoroughly mastered. Thus it was that after a year at nursery school, he found the regulation kindergarten, with its continued insistence on rhythms and work-play, more than a little boring. David very nearly flunked kindergarten, to the amusement of his older brothers and sister. His disinterest manifested itself in a variety of ingenious reasons as to why he should not have to go to school, on one, two, and sometimes three days of the week.

First grade, with its demand for new effort, was better, and second went better still for David, but his father and I were surprised that his prowess in school did not equal his capacities for achievement. We were not seriously disturbed when report cards with long lines of C's were brought home from second grade, but we felt that the C's represented pretty fairly the amount of effort that David was putting ino his school work, and this we regretted.

School, David seemed to feel, was a grand place in which to meet and mingle with your friends, and there very easily you could learn the required tasks, make the required marks for passing work, and get along well enough without too much effort.

Then came third grade, with pretty young Mrs. Shoemaker for a teacher. David got along at once with Mrs. Shoemaker. He liked her and valued her opinions. When report card time came, he found that there was no card with grades, such as he had always received before. Instead, Mrs. Shoemaker gave him a mimeographed sheet, on which 29 positive statements were listed. Opposite each statement there were three sets of evaluations: "Shows Improvement," "Should Improve," and "Acceptable at this time."

David was asked to place a check in what he considered the proper column after each statement of fact. He was asked to evaluate himself, thoughtfully, without undue modesty, nor yet boastfully.

Habits and attitudes, appreciation, skills, and information, all were represented on the card. David learned that at the same time he was evaluating himself, the teacher was making a comparative evaluation of her own. This, the companion sheet to David's personal "evaluation sheet,"

The Parent

is presented to the parents merely as the teacher's "estimate" of David's development in certain phases of school work and school life.

David, with his usual quick response to a new interest, went seriously to work at evaluating himself. Alas, in many ways he found himself wanting, and being innately honest (nor would it have been any fun to cheat, since he himself would derive no satisfaction from such false information), the marks under the heading "Should Improve" far exceeded those under that which read "Acceptable at this time."

Later, at a conference with Mrs. Shoemaker, his checks of evaluation were compared with hers of estimation, and it was found that both agreed in many instances that improvement was in order.

Now, almost at the close of the school year, these reports, or evaluations, are even more interesting to us as parents than were the first two which David so proudly brought home—proudly, because his reports were different from those of his brothers and sister, and to him more sensible and worth while.

David now counts himself "acceptable" (which is the highest praise the evaluation system gives) only on seven points. Mrs. Shoemaker, on the contrary, finds him acceptable on 24. David is not being modest—he merely is not yet fully satisfied on many of these points. The preponderance of his checks lie in the column which admits "shows improvement." On six points he feels that he "should improve." Mrs. Shoemaker recommends improvement on four.

David feels that he should improve in the following ways: I follow directions and do my work correctly; I think of the feelings of others; I can keep time with music; I can spell the words that I need; I can say well what I want to say; I write neatly and plainly.

Mrs. Shoemaker feels that there could be improvement on the point: Adjusts and renders service to the life of the class group. On the other three points she is in agreement with David: improvement is needed in consideration for others, spelling, and neatness in writing.

David feels that he is acceptable in: Keeping good health rules, doing his work willingly, enjoying good stories and poems, enjoying a good play, doing all of his reading seat work, understanding his number work and thinking clearly, and doing his number work accurately.

On these seven points, Mrs. Shoemaker is in complete accord with him, and she finds him acceptable at this time in 14 other ways, about which David himself is willing to admit that he "shows improvement."

Many parents, I know, disapprove of the report card system, with its incentive toward work, not for knowledge or inner satisfaction, but for the passing rewards of high marks and classroom prestige. Too many of us found in our youth that a little application at the right time—it might be called cramming—would bring quick rewards in high grades. We had been encouraged to work for the high opinions of others rather than for the deep satisfaction of a task well and thoroughly done.

So I am glad that David at the age of eight is set for the present upon the right path. I should like to see him continue on it as he passes through the other grades of our school, for I believe that continued practice in self-evaluation will teach the lasting lesson that it is not what others think of us which matters, but what we know ourselves to be.

B. S. H.

© Fox Photos, London

A 'Be Kind to Animals' Lesson

This jolly spaniel with the silky ears loves school and comes regularly to share lessons with the pupils of this school at Rhiwbina, Cardiff, Wales. What's more, he gives lessons, too; or at least serves to illustrate them. For the children are taught to be kind to pets, and they learn how to take care of them. Judging from the pup's happy expression, they seem to have learned their lesson well.

The Points on Which David Evaluates Himself

Habits and attitudes:

With reference to self:
I keep good health rules.
I think for myself.
I finish the work I begin.
I do worth-while things in my free time.
I put everything away neatly in its right place.
I follow directions and do my work correctly.

With reference to other people:
I help our group to plan and to work.
I do my work willingly.
I think of the feelings of others.
I am a good sport.
I am kind and courteous.
Others know I am fair.

With reference to property:
I am careful of all property.
I respect the property of others.

Appreciations:
I like to see colors put together well.
I enjoy good music.
I enjoy good stories and poems.
I can keep time with music.
I enjoy a good play.

Skills and informations:
I understand what I read.
I do all my reading seatwork.
I can spell the words I need.
I can write well what I want to tell.
I write neatly and plainly.
I understand my number work and think clearly.
I can do my number work accurately.
I know the work in social studies and science and help with it.
I am doing better in my art work.
I can say well what I want to say.

A Saturday Column

Courtesy of Camp Cotuit, Massachusetts

Lingering in the Craft Studio

The camp studio soon becomes a favorite haunt of eager young craftsmen. Perhaps this summer will be the first time your child has savored the joy of fashioning "a thing of beauty" with his own hands. Usually the camper has a wide choice of materials with which to try his skill—beads, wood, clay, metal, leather, yarn and so on. The basket, or ring, or bookcover he brings proudly home to mother or dad at the end of the season represents one of the most worthwhile experiences a camp has to offer.

How to Start a Coin Club

And Open a New Door to Geography and History

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How can we start a coin club in our junior high school? What can our students learn from coin collecting? Will the cost be excessive? Where can we get the latest information concerning numismatics?

The motivation of school work and the educational value of school activities in which students are interested are accepted today as basic. These questions are therefore timely. Camera clubs, bird clubs, stamp clubs, dramatic clubs and hobby groups abound in high schools today. Coin clubs are neglected. The numismatist wonders why!

Numismatics is a branch of archeology. The very names sound collegiate and forbidding. But coins are coins and there are no obstacles that should prevent coin clubs from developing as a means of education and entertainment for high school and college students. No better means of providing students with historical and geographical background can be found.

Not So Expensive

How many young people ever saw a 20 cent piece, a half cent, or a silver half dime? Surprisingly few! Each of these can be obtained for the price of a good movie. How many high school and college students know that Connecticut, Virginia, Massachusetts and other colonies issued coins before there was a United States of America? Fairly good specimens of these early colonial coins can be owned for less than it costs to attend a ball game. "Granddaddy cents" a hundred years old can be had for the price of a gallon of gasoline and less. How many American students know when the first United States mint was established? How many know where the mints are now located?

A false idea as to the cost of coin collecting exists. A hundred assorted foreign coins can be bought for a dollar. Ancient Roman coins can be had for a quarter. A good club collection can be built up by investing small monthly membership dues. What lessons these mute teachers can impart! What inspiration! What spurs to the imagination! Here is the portrait of Augustus Caesar! There is a coin issued by Napoleon! Before us is money used when Washington was President! How naturally we turn from these relics of the past to books that tell us of times gone by!

Good Catalog First Essential

The first step in forming a coin club is the acquisition of a good standard catalog, the accumulation of illustrated price lists and the beginning of a small assorted collection which interested local coin fans will generally contribute if they feel that the club members are serious and well sponsored.

The next step is the co-operation of the school library or the public library in establishing an inexpensive shelf of coin books and periodicals like the Numismatist, official publication of the American Numismatic Society. In most cities collectors can be found who will give talks on the coins in their collections. Often they will gladly bring some of their most interesting coins to club meetings.

"One of my regrets," said an elderly business man to me recently, "is that I was not a coin collector when I taught history in high school many years ago. I did not know their value as aids to teaching then. I could do a better job now."

Would you learn history, geography, heraldry, mythology, and gain an introduction to the interesting study of money, banking, foreign exchange and other subjects? Try coin collecting! Would you make these subjects more fascinating to students in junior and senior high schools? Start a coin club!

Harry E. Stone.

Planning a Summer for the Two-to-Six Tots

3—Carpentry Ideas for Constructive Play Under Mother's Quiet Supervision

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the experience of nursery schools a child treasures and enjoys no toys as much as those he makes for himself, however crude they may be. And it is surprising how many toys a child of three to six can make with a little guidance. Even a two-year-old can learn to use a saw.

For carpentry work the tools required are a light hammer, a small, well made saw, and a vice which can be fastened to a sturdy low table; a bit brace for making holes is a rather useless but much appreciated addition. A pound of assorted nails and the remnants of wood which can be bought at a sawmill or from a carpenter for about 50 cents, supply the materials. At nursery school the children finish their work with sandpaper and paint. Watercolor paints are adequate, but real house paint (applied outdoors) gives a much greater thrill to the small workman. Desirable miscellaneous supplies include corks, large wooden buttons (for wheels), and hooks which an adult can screw in.

After Mastering Sawing

After a child has mastered sawing, (the saw being held in both hands), his first thought is usually to make a boat. Barges with square bows are best for beginners, but they can have a cabin, a cork funnel, and a long nail as a flagpole with a triangular pennant designed by mother wrapped around and glued on. Four-year-olds can make bows and often drill small holes into the sides of their cabins as portholes. They give their boats two coats of paint and perhaps a little trim.

Trains are made of square blocks of wood sawed off into about five-inch lengths. The buttons are attached as wheels, the corks as smokestacks, flat cars are made, oil-tank cars (an empty can on top of a flat car), and the train is hooked together. Airplanes are another kindergarten favorite.

Out of crates children can make garages, dolls houses, filling stations, airplane hangars, and chairs (with a few of the sides sawed off). Paint is a major feature in the transformation of a crate. Excellent houses and barns with chimneys, doors, and windows, can be made of discarded cardboard boxes, the chimney being a square hole filled with a folded piece of cardboard.

Carpentry is excellent exercise for the child's big muscles, and provides him with a creative outlet as well, but mothers tend to hurry the work along. For example, one small boat with a cabin, a pointed bow, a funnel, and a coat of paint seems like an hour's work for an intelligent five-year-old. The fact is that at school, under the more sensible guidance of the teacher, the child may easily take two weeks to complete such a job. With children over five it is a good practice to insist on a little more complication and a better finish with every project. Five-year-olds may enjoy supplementing their carpentry with a little preliminary measuring with a yardstick, which is an excellent foundation for number work.

Among the books which have given the mother who writes this many helpful ideas are: "Busy Carpenters," by James S. Tibbett (Grosset and Dunlap, $.50), "Toys Every Child Can Make," by Harry B. Wright (The Bruce Publishing Co.) and "Your Work Shop," by E. Plimpton (Macmillan). "Busy Carpeters," a new book, is well worth buying. Being an elementary reader it is well illustrated, and contains ideas not only for single projects such as stores and filling stations, but for well thought out combinations such as fire stations and fire engines, trains with bridges and stations, and so on. The directions are easy to follow because of the pictures. The tools and other materials required to build these rather elaborate set-ups are simple in themselves, and a five-year-old can make most of the toys suggested with a little help. "Toys Every Child Can Make" is for older children and contains more complicated suggestions, while "Your Work Shop" is an old book, hard to find, but good. These books can probably be found in the average library—or they may be purchased by the library on your suggestion. For a parent who wants to know a little about carpentry there is "Working With Tools," by Harry J. Hobbs (Leisure League of America).

A child who once starts making his toys often progresses from simple carpentry to paper work and other materials. Suggestions for further handicraft possibilities can be found in "Keep Busy," by Alma P. Straus (Putnam) and "101 Things for Little Folks to Do," by Lillie B. and Arthur C. Horth (Lippincott).

B. P.

A Saturday Feature

My Wish

If I were a swan
With my head held high,
I'd glide and stare
At the passers-by.

Betty Lou, aged 12, Luther Burbank School

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A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

A Woman's Log Cabin Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo Creek, Colo.

High among the pine-covered mountains of Pike National Forest, where Santa Claus gets thousands of his Christmas trees each year, stands a substantial log cabin. It is not a summer cottage, but the year-round home of Mrs. May Stevens, at Buffalo Creek, Colo.

Arriving in this mountain village, 50 miles southwest of Denver in beautiful South Platte canyon, in 1933, without money or friends, Mrs. Stevens liked the clear, bracing atmosphere and the rugged grandeur of the scenery and decided to stay. She found work as cook in the town's only hotel, and when it was sold to the Government a few months later as headquarters for a CCC camp, the owner gave her a cook stove, furniture and cooking utensils. She moved these into a cabin across the road and began to bake pies, cakes, and doughnuts which found a ready sale among the CCC boys.

In less than a year she had saved enough money to buy for $50 a lot 150 feet square, and purchase materials for her cabin. For $10 she bought yellow pine standing in the forest a few miles away, and her two sons came from southern Colorado to cut the trees, peel the logs, and haul them to her site. Except for a few days' help from them, and seven days paid labor from an old-time carpenter known as "Uncle Sam," she built the entire cabin herself, putting the top-most logs in the skids, and nailing on the roof in a snowstorm. She also made the window frames and fashioned most of her furniture.

Helped in part by the labor of her sons, an energetic and resourceful Colorado woman built this log cabin at a total cash outlay of $119.50. Now her hopes and efforts are directed toward porches at front and back, and a stone foundation.

The house is 23 feet square inside, with living room across the front, bedroom and kitchen in the rear. The home-made furniture is in keeping with the rustic appearance of the building, and the gay red-checked gingham curtains and crocheted rugs make the interior cheerful and homelike.

For roof and floor insulation and for filling the chinks between the logs, Mrs. Stevens used heavy corrugated cardboard boxes given her by CCC officials after supplies were unpacked. Thus, she says, another "Uncle Sam" had a hand in the building. About a year ago, when the green logs had dried and shrunk, she removed this cardboard, filled the cracks with concrete and varnished the logs inside.

Until last Christmas when her sons gave her a kitchen sink, and piped water inside, her only water supply was a faucet at the backdoor which supplied water during the summer. Her wants now are for back and front porches, guttering on the eaves, and a stone foundation to keep the wind from whistling under the floor.

In the summer, she has a small vegetable and flower garden, sells fresh eggs to the summer residents, and earns a slight income from caring for children and doing laundry. In the winter she is busy making quilts and crocheted rugs to sell, and in building new furniture. To date, the log cabin home has cost her only $119.50.

"My cabin can't hold a candle to some of the fine summer places here," says Mrs. Stevens, "but it's home, sweet home, to me. I earned it, built it, and I'm mighty proud of it. And I'm much happier than if I were dependent on my sons."

Aluminum Decorative Panel Mounted on Ebony

Courtesy A. Pinder-Davis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Designs in aluminum on panels of rare wood—these modern works of art originated by Mrs. Agnes Pinder-Davis—fit perfectly into modern schemes of decoration. They are hung like pictures, and their special charm is that the metal catches and reflects the color of the surrounding fabrics and lighting, giving an ever-varying interest, cool in the light of day and glowing in the warmth of evening. Although designed specifically to go with ultra-modern schemes, the panels harmonize well with certain antique styles, notably the Georgian.

Considerable technical skill is required for this type of art. Silhouettes are cut out of thin sheets of aluminum and applied flat to wood veneers by the use of hand rollers. The metal is then burnished and incised to give detail. The grain and shade of the woods are an integral part of the designs, so Mrs. Pinder-Davis selects woods which are rare and beautiful. These include Macassar ebony, Sapele mahogany, Mansonian walnut, bird's-eye maple, and Bombay rosewood.

The vertical grain of the Macassar ebony gives the effect of rain to the composition "Thus Did Noah," shown here. The background of one of her poetical works, "Morning Flight," is a wood grayish-brown in color. No one could guess whence this wood acquired its subtle, delicate shade. This is the secret; it is gray elm taken from the excavated piles of old Waterloo Bridge—piles which for a hundred years had been mellowed by the muddy waters of the Thames.

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A Wainscot Chair Acquired

(From the June Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts)

Last year a wainscot chair of oak in need of restoration was purchased, regardless of its slight mutilation, as a fine example of furniture designed and made in New England during the latter part of the seventeenth century.

This chair was formerly in the collection of Henry F. Waters of Salem and it was studied there about 1883 by Dr. Irving W. Lyon, the author of that admirable and still unrivaled book of its kind, Colonial Furniture of New England, published in 1891. The author had in his possession a photograph of Mr. Waters' chair upon which were noted the owner's name and also the memorandum "picked up in Essex County." For this information we are indebted to Dr. Irving P. Lyon, who, as a patient and skillful investigator following a clue in his father's work, has published his findings wherein he reasonably attributes the richest furniture of seventeenth century New England to a forgotten joiner and carver. This joiner was Thomas Dennis of Ipswich, Essex County, Massachusetts, who was born about 1638 and died May 23, 1706. These studies by Dr. Lyon, the son, have appeared recently in the magazine Antiques.

An American oak wainscot chair of about 1675, partially restored after acquisition by Boston Museum

An Essex County origin is indicated for the Museum's armchair of oak and, in the present state of our knowledge, we can only say that it was probably made by Thomas Dennis. A similar chair of the region is in the Danvers Historical Society and two others are known. Fortunately, therefore, a correct restoration demanded only care and skillful workmanship using the chair at Danvers as a model, by courteous permission of its owners.

The oaken seat of our chair was not the original one; about three inches of its legs had been cut off and brass casters added; three old stretchers had been discarded and three new ones had been placed in a false position which might be called between "the turnings," although these leg forms are square in section.

The chair has been restored to its original form and the seat of oak is now identical in detail with that of the Danvers chair. Carefully matched oak from ancient structures was used and for the seat we have a naturally aged surface due to the wear of generations of feet, for the seat was made of oak floorboards possibly contemporaneous with the chair, which we place at about 1675.

Edwin J. Hipkiss

Another Book Of Small Homes

Although more of them are located within an hour's or two-hour's ride of New York City than elsewhere, the 50 homes shown in Small Houses of Distinction are selected from many states, with the far west lending the next larger number. Published by Robert McBride & Co., New York, the price is $3.75. The magazine Arts and Decoration is credited with some, perhaps all, of the contents, and the pages are the size of those in that periodical.

Many people would not think of all these homes as small, some having eight to a dozen rooms. But others are small as well could be, such as a one-room kitchen-and-bath week-end house; and another for the same use, with three bedrooms, that George Daub of William Lescaze's office built for himself for $3,200. That of course, is very modern, indeed.

For the exotic, there's a surprising house that a German built in Tunis, also one of the 1500's which an American fixed up about 35 miles from Paris. Somehow, those placed in California and the Southwest have extraordinary charm, partly in their setting against hills and partly in their spacious sprawling and the provisions for much outdoor living.

These accounts of buildings give little of construction details such as abound in the Architectural Record Year Books of House Plans at $1.96, but readable text describes each home and the press work is a delight.

C. G. B.

Machine Age Design

By Martha Chandler Cheney

Author With Sheldon Cheney of "Arts and Crafts"

Part II

There is today a large group of men and women busily working in a new profession known as interior architecture or interior design, creating Machine-Age Modern furniture and ensembles as custom made products or for mass production. Donald Deskey, Gilbert Rohde, Kem Weber, William Lescaze, Richard Neutra, Paul Wiener, Eleanor LeMaire, Marianna von Allesch—these are but a few of the names. In their conception, the home interior is space adapted to human usefulness.

A number of these people, notably Neutra and Lescaze (both distinguished modern architects) study the prospective users of the interiors as a preliminary procedure. In common with most other of the interior designers, they also consider light as a fundamental—daylight, sunlight, electric light. Modern architectural requirements are, that the house shall be placed with regard to sunlight and summer breezes. But if the interior designer is working on new problems in an old building, he must be ingenious as was Lescaze when he threw out a strangely-shaped outcurving back wall to act as a "sun trap" in his modernized New York residence.

Richard Neutra, taking advantage of the Southern California climate, has built several houses with steel-bound clear glass exterior walls in folding-screen form, making the living space indoor-outdoor and easily adaptable. Paul Wiener, an architect for American buildings at the Paris Exposition for 1937, designed his New York City suburban home so that the living- and dining-room portions have maximum views of garden and surrounding country. Electric lighting in all these houses, direct, diffused and reflected, is largely conceived as an architectural element and is built in, rather than conveyed to "outlets."

Furniture is architectural, also in many cases; that is, stationary, designed as part of the house design. Rohde, Weber, Deskey, and Miss von Allesch, are among creators of distinguished individual pieces designed especially for varied combinations in Modern interiors. Gilbert Rohde, especially, has studied the proportioning of individual pieces to the end that they fall together in harmonious and reposeful groupings as arranged and rearranged to meet the changing requirements of the room.

During the years since 1929, workers in this new profession have made demonstration and exhibition rooms, and have created custom-made furniture for a luxury market. That experience now has proved to be in the nature of laboratory experiment, as manufacturers who are anticipating wide new markets for new designs, turn to this source for their mass-production artist designers.

This activity is being furthered by recently adopted governmental policies which promote "reasonable and sane" Modernism in the planning and furnishing of Federal subsidy homes. Demonstration homes, developed on the basis of extensive governmental research, contain Modern interior schemes by designers among those discussed here.

It is anticipated by those most closely concerned with it, that the 1939 World's Fair in New York will serve as the final scene of a triumphant emergence of American Machine Age Modern for home interiors, thus bringing them into line with today's kitchens, and automobiles, and trains and planes.

The Georgian, or late Colonial is today the prevailing ideal, no doubt. We call it "the beautiful old," and in our love for it pay tribute to the fine flower of 18th century handicraft. In the Modern Machine-Age style of the Nineteen Thirties, we may achieve something worthy to be called the "authentic new"—a design developed from our way of work and expressive of our way of life.

For Decorators, Not Collectors

A compilation of about fifty articles on decorative art topics, by nearly as many writers, has been assembled by Henry H. Saylor as editor. It is titled Collecting Antiques for the Home, and is published by Robert M. McBride, New York, at $3.00. Venetian glass and American jugs and crocks; English gate-leg tables and Italian cassoni; old lace and Sheffield plate; real furniture of the 1700's and near copies of the present—these suggest the subjects that have attention in chapters that are without connection and perhaps meant to entertain without enthusing even those with slight knowledge.

The foreword states the book is for those who "would know something more of what man has made beautiful for his home, as evidenced by a verdict of approval over a century rather than a mere decade." Such conservatism will appeal to many, who may not—or who may—raise eyebrows at references to "Chippendale the second," "Adam overmantels" and to an account of "Staffordshire China" that mentions only the blue and white scenic sort.

Present-day copies of old things of all varieties receive repeated approval, so it seems to be the appearance and not the reality of "antiques" that is esteemed. One should be prepared for this for we are told, "This is not a 'Collector's' book, in the accepted sense of the term." It impresses this reviewer as intended for those who may desire a smattering of information, reliable for the most part, about whatever makes up their home furnishings.

C. G. B.

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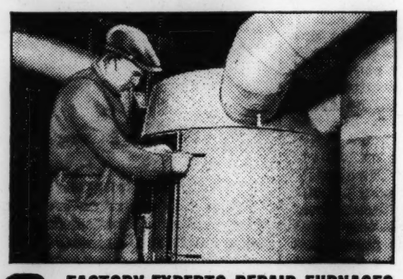

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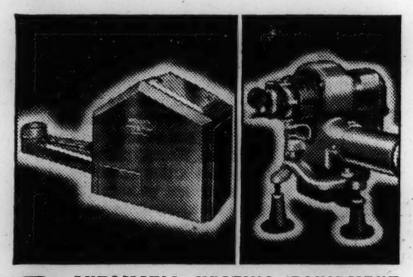

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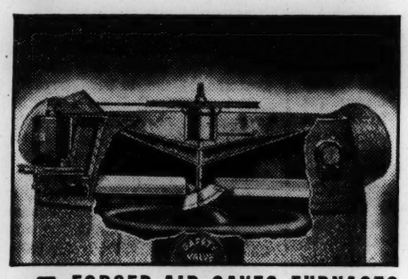

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The Home Forum

Mr. Maploony Reads His Mail

IT WAS a day for Hains Point. A May day, presented to the Capital by the Province of Ontario. One of those brilliant days enjoyed by Washington under the Weather Exchange Act of the First Administration.

Hains Point is to Washington what the Battery is to New York City. It is the eastern tip of the succession of Potomac Parks. From it we can see no Statue of Liberty; irony supplies the Capitol instead. But there is a sea wall, a vista of the ocean-nearing Potomac, the old town of Alexandria, and the ever-restful panorama of the Virginia hills.

There is movement, too. Airplanes rise from Bolling Field opposite and wheel in the air like seagulls hatched on Mars. Speedboats cut across the sailing craft, that are practicing for the Cup Regatta in September, with the manners of newsboys yapping around a philosopher.

* * *

ON SUCH A day Mr. Maploony and I forsake the meditative bench, the Grecian Urns, and the levity of political association for the broader horizons offered by the Point. There is a persuasion to movement in the air. To walk and look afar, that is the command. We pass the rich Rose Gardens as too tame a beauty. We pass the acres of pansy beds—one million blooms, when last counted by the W. P. A. We are not sorry that the Kwanzan cherry trees have sown their petals. It is the green banners of the billows moving to the long free rhythms of the air that call, the glint and movement of the sea-salt water. To sit and hang one's legs over a sea wall is to get back an outlook, to feel expanded. One pardons those inhabitants of Charleston who tell you that their two rivers unite to form the Atlantic Ocean. I'm sorry for people who can't feel that way occasionally.

One drawback to sitting down is that one comes back to oneself, and Mr. Maploony had no sooner adjusted his spine to the granite than he drew some envelopes from his pocket and said: "I got my first fan mail today. Two letters. From strangers, too."

"Do you mean to say that people actually congratulate you on correcting proofs of *The Congressional Record*? I'll admit you deserve it."

"Oh, no, no no!" Mr. Maploony exclaimed. "Not that! They are letters about those two poems of mine in the *Monitor*."

"That's fine," I said, eying a small Negro boy who was hauling in a catfish. "Let's hear them."

* * *

MR. MAPLOONY UNFOLDED a violet-tinted note and read:

"Dear Mr. Maploony,

I have never had the courage to write to an author before, but I have just read and re-read those poems by you in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of March 24th, entitled 'Why Must the Loved—' and 'One Moment More' and there is something so sincere and friendly about them, that I believe you will not mind having a stranger tell you how much she enjoyed them.

Once I heard Robert Frost read some of his poems. 'Why, he's just like a neighbor,' I thought. And so are you, for your poems, instead of setting you apart from the Smiths and the Joneses, make us feel that after all we too might be poets. And isn't that one of the best things about poetry?

I hope to read more of your efforts.

Yours very sincerely,
Harriet Evans Scrimmel."

"That's certainly very nice," I said, as he finished.

"Yes, though I do wish she hadn't called those poems 'efforts,'" Mr. Maploony said. "They were, I suppose, but—"

"The first fan letter you ever received!" I exclaimed. "And you want to re-write it. Really, Maploony!—How is the other?"

"It's longer," Mr. Maploony said, as he took a sheaf of pages from the envelope, and began:

"Dear Mr. Maplonny—(I suppose you don't mind if they misspell your name, Mr. Maploony remarked a shade petulantly.)

"Dear Mr. Maplonny,

I read a couple of poems by you in a piece called 'A Poet in Every Home' and they took me right back to my girlhood days when we lived on a farm on the Perkiomen Creek. That was before we sold and came to Philadelphia to live.

Our farm had 107 acres. That was in the days of the Philadelphia Centennial which you probably heard of. I was too young to remember much about the Centennial, being only two years old at the time. It only takes an hour and fifteen minutes by trolley from where I live now to the grounds. But in those days it was quite a trip from our farm.

I guess you would like to hear about the chickens as your poem was about them. I had a flock of my own, mostly Dominicks and white Leghorns, and—"

"Shall I go on?" Mr. Maploony interrupted himself to ask. "She's even more thorough about the pigs and the cows."

"We might save it for a rainy day," I suggested. "Tomorrow you'll get the third and last variety of fan letter. It will be from a schoolgirl who has been assigned to write a theme on you and your work and who would like you to do it for her."

* * *

"YOU MEAN THERE are only three kinds of fan letters?" Mr. Maploony asked disappointedly.

"Well, perhaps four," I said. "There is the person who has been charmed by some quality of your writing and feels a relationship to it and you. He, or she, and it is almost as often he as she, really wants to express his appreciation or gratitude. These letters are almost all short and sincere to the point of originality. Then there is the person, like your Philadelphia correspondent, who thinks she is writing you, but who really is talking to herself. It is a harmless and sometimes interesting form of egotism. Then there's the letter asking for something. And the fourth kind I spoke of is the letter of criticism, or oftener correction. The proportion is so small as to be negligible. If you're doing factual work, nothing can be more helpful. But if you stick to your poems, Maploony, you'll receive nothing but sunshine and lilac-blooms. Fan mail is the writer's most blissful exterior reward."

"Have you had a lot of it?" Mr. Maploony asked. "Thousands and thousands of letters?"

"Well, even one letter a week for twenty years comes to a thousand," I said. "And some weeks there's one every day."

"Don't you ever get tired of them?"

* * *

"NEVER. IT'S A sort of perpetual Christmas. It's better than that even, because you never can be friends with Santa Claus, while some of the people I have combed out of the air are my best friends. And logically. If you write sincerely, you are putting your best self into those words, stringing them on your personality. And people feel this. Whatever of you they have in them is stirred. To whatever of delight in beauty, or accord of sympathy, or indignation, or humor shared, these respond. And it is but one step from respond to correspond. The marvel, though, is that anyone is stirred to the length of interrupting the flow of his own life to write. There can be no purer recompense, and yet commerce would even muddy that! There are actually concerns that will, for a price, deliver fan mail eulogizing radio or movie stars to their employers' desks. By the bale, I suppose, or maybe it is by the ton."

"That is something Solomon never thought of," Mr. Maploony murmured.

"But tell me, would you answer these?"

* * *

"YOU MUST. If someone wished to return the happiness you've given him by sending you a book he thinks you'd like, wouldn't you acknowledge it? How much more important then a letter, a part of himself. The greater a man, the more he is punctilious about such things. I remember the first fan letter I ever wrote, as a boy big-eyed with hero-worship of *The Virginian*, and wrote probably a very absurd letter to Owen Wister. Did he acknowledge it? He invited me to spend an afternoon with him and talk over the matter. And, once in London, I wrote to Bernard Shaw asking about his music criticism which I could not find. At that moment he had three plays running simultaneously and was busy at another. Did he bother with an utter stranger? He invited me in to tea to tell me all he knew. And that is the way of greatness. For one reason and another, I've written far fewer fan letters than I should; but I cannot remember one going unanswered. Occasionally there is a sort of writer who parades his all-embracing humanity in print and then refuses an autograph. But he is probably only great in print also. Not that the other great can't discern and pick out the imposters from the genuine. Sensitiveness works both ways."

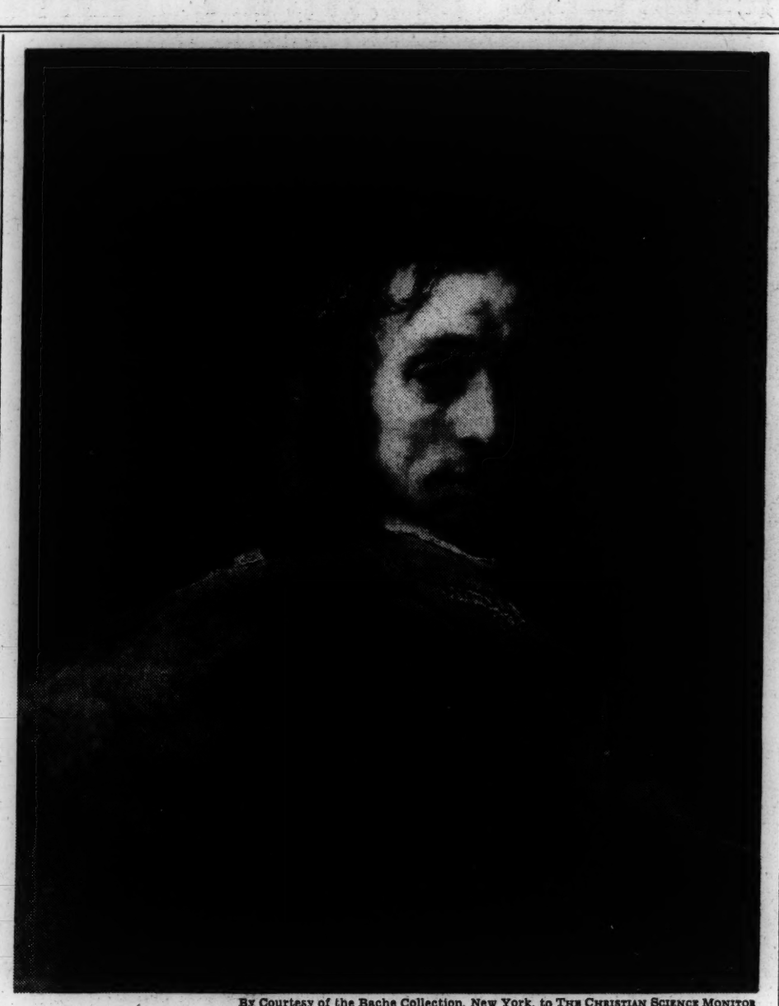
Mr. Maploony was quiet for a while and then he said: "But suppose she answers it, the old lady from Philadelphia?"

"Really, Maploony," I said. "Must you cross that bridge from the Point to Bolling Field before you reach it?"

"But there isn't any bridge there."

"Exactly."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH



BY COURTESY of the Bache Collection, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YOUNG MAN WITH A BLACK CAP: *A Painting by Rembrandt Harmens van Rijn*

THE great Dutch master could portray age or youth with equal facility and equal understanding. In portraying young men, he probably had in mind his beloved son, Titus, whom this portrait in the Bache Collection resembles.

Done in about 1659, the picture shows the master in his last phase, when he had attained the full stature of his style: utter freedom with pigment, flexibility in handling it, and acuteness in indicating bulk or the sculptural qualities of the model. The illumination becomes warmer, more diffused, more efficient in promoting dense and full modeling. One observes here, for example, the thickness of the curly hair, the ample swing of the collar of the coat, delicate gradations which promote the extraordinary mobility of the features. Rembrandt employed light to such advantage that he gained a maximum effect of form on a two-dimensional surface. Some have gone so far as to say that these portraits were "sculptured" in light. No other master achieved such ease and amplitude under the necessary discipline which powerful portraiture requires.

"I go a fishing"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROBABLY there are few who have not, at some time or other, experienced the uplifting and heartening effect of a word of encouragement. When this word of encouragement has come as one is struggling with discouragement, disillusionment, self-condemnation, and kindred beliefs, he gratefully recognizes the angel thought which lifts him out of the slough of despondency and places him once again on the upward way.

In chapter nineteen of the first book of Kings there is recorded a beautiful instance of angelic encouragement received at a time of great need. Elijah, pursued by the hatred of Jezebel, the queen of Israel, had fled to the wilderness. He "came and sat down under a juniper tree: and he requested for himself that he might die; and said, It is enough; now, O Lord, take away my life; for I am not better than my fathers" (I Kings 19:4). Elijah had sunk into deep despondency and self-condemnation through a personal sense of things. It is narrated that twice an angel came to him and touched him, arousing him to further effort. Thus was he led onward until he heard the "still small voice" after the wind, the earthquake, and the fire. The voice of Truth spoke to him, pointing out the way for further demonstrations of God's power. How Elijah obeyed the divine leading is set forth in the succeeding chapters, until, later on, as shown in II Kings, chapter two, came his triumph of translation without passing through the experience called death.

Another illuminating instance of discouragement overcome through spiritual enlightenment is to be found in the last chapter of John's Gospel. The disciples were gathered together, discouraged and dismayed because their beloved Master had been crucified, and his work had seemed to have been in vain. Peter, always the one to act impetuously, suddenly said (John 21:3), "I go a fishing." The others, equally mesmerized by discouragement, replied, "We also go with thee." Peter had been a fisherman when Christ Jesus found him, and so, still clinging mentally to the personal Jesus, he felt there was nothing left to do but to return to his old occupation. How often, when things look their blackest, are we tempted to go back to our former methods, the material remedies, the selfish, material ways of living and thinking! But, just as in the cases of Elijah and of the disciples, the healing Christ is ever at hand to awaken our thought, to uplift us from despondency, and bid us cast our nets on the right side.

In these times it is a matter of urgency that those who understand even a little of Christian Science keep their thoughts free from mortal mind's attempts to fetter and enchain mankind in its enslaving beliefs. This can be done only as one listens for the "still small voice," and obeys its behests. Thus the great mass of mankind, who have not yet heard the "still small voice," will be helped to rise out of darkness and distress into the clear light of God's perfect day. Mary Baker Eddy gives us these encouraging words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 96): "Love will finally mark the hour of harmony, and spiritualization will follow, for Love is Spirit."

How often evil tries, through discouragement and self-condemnation, to make one believe that he is not good enough for this or that task, or that God is not present to help him forward! We need to know that God's work goes on in spite of mortal error. The tares and wheat appear side by side, but the wheat continues to grow in spite of the tares. Jesus said (Matthew 13:30), "Let both grow together until the harvest."

In thinking of these matters, and in rejoicing in these proofs of discouragement overcome through spiritual enlightenment, one is greatly helped by Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, p. 574), "The very circumstance, which your suffering sense deems wrathful and afflictive, Love can make an angel entertained unawares." That heartbreaking circumstance which seemed to compel Peter to say in desperation, "I go a fishing," was turned into glory and fruitfulness by the ever-present Christ, Truth. Let us be careful, when we say, "I go a fishing," that we use the word in the sense Jesus used it, as related in Mark's Gospel, when he called Simon Peter and Andrew from their fishing and said (1:17), "Come ye after me, and I will make you to become fishers of men."

In teaching us the truths about God, and about man in His image and likeness, Christian Science enables us to learn how to listen for the call of the Christ, and to progress along the way Spiritward, victorious over the claims of matter and material circumstances.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Silence

SILENCE walks through the city,
But no one turns to stare,
For no one sees that Silence
Has roses in her hair.

And no one follows Silence
Upon her quiet way,
In wonder at her loveliness;
But there will come a day

When strangers will remember
They heard her softly pass,
And cry one to another
How beautiful she was.

SYDNEY KING RUSSELL

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"Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

Fire-Screen

AGAINST
The sunset flame
The oak trees—leafless, gnarled—
Form patterns, twisted, as though wrought
From iron.

ETHEL FAIRFIELD WHITE

„Ik ga visschen"

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

ER ZULLEN niet veel menschen zijn, die niet te een of anderen tijd den verheffenden en bezielenden invloed hebben ondervonden van een bemoedigend woord. Komt zulk een woord van bemoediging terwijl iemand te kampen heeft met ontmoediging, ontnuchtering, zelfveroordeeling en meer dergelijke geloofwijzen, dan zal hij dankbaar de engelgedachte erkennen, die hem uit den poel van moedeloosheid opheft en hem weer op den opwaartschen weg plaatst.

In hoofdstuk negentien van het eerste boek der Koningen wordt op treffende wijze beschreven hoe in een tijd van grooten nood iemand door de engelen bemoedigd werd. Vervolgd door de haat van Izébel, de koningin van Israël, was Elia naar de woestijn gevlucht. Hij „kwam en zat onder eenen jeneverboom, en bad dat zijne ziel stierve, en zeide: Het is genoeg, neem nu, Heere, mijne ziel, want ik ben niet beter dan mijne vaderen" (1 Kon. 19:4). Elia was door een persoonlijken zin der dingen in diepe moedeloosheid en zelfveroordeeling verzonken geraakt. Wij lezen, dat tweemaal een engel tot hem kwam en hem aanroerde om hem tot verder streven op te wekken. Aldus werd hij voortgeleid, totdat hij na den wind, de aardbeving en het vuur, de „stille, zachte stem" (Engelsche Bijbelvertaling) hoorde. De stem van Waarheid sprak tot hem en wees hem den weg aan om Gods macht verder te demonstreeren. Hoe Elia de goddelijke leiding gehoorzaamde, wordt in de volgende hoofdstukken verhaald, totdat wij later in 2 Koningen, hoofdstuk 2, zien, hoe hij als overwinnaar ten hemel voer, zonder dat hij de ondervinding doormaakte, die de dood wordt genoemd.

Een ander schitterend voorbeeld van het overwinnen van ontmoediging door geestelijke verlichting vinden wij in het laatste hoofdstuk van het Johannes-Evangelie. De discipelen waren bijeen, ontmoedigd en verslagen, omdat hun geliefde Meester gekruisigd was en al zijn werk vergeefs scheen te zijn geweest. Petrus—altijd degene, die onstuimig handelde—zeide plotseling (Joh. 21:3): „Ik ga visschen." De anderen, die evenzeer gemesmeriseerd waren door ontmoediging, antwoordden: „Wij gaan ook met u." Petrus was een visscher toen Christus Jezus hem vond, en daar hij gedachtelijk nog vasthield aan den persoonlijken Jezus, gevoelde hij, dat hem niets overbleef dan tot zijn vroegere bezigheid terug te keeren. Hoe menigmaal komen ook wij, wanneer de dingen op hun ergst schijnen, in de verleiding terug te gaan tot onze vroegere denkwijzen, tot stoffelijke geneesmiddelen en de zelfzuchtige, stoffelijke wijzen van leven en denken! Maar evenals dit het geval was bij Elia en bij de discipelen, de genezende Christus is immer nabij om ons denken wakker te roepen, ons op te heffen uit moedeloosheid en ons te vragen, onze netten te werpen aan de rechterzijde.

In onzen tijd is het meer dan ooit noodig, dat zij, die al is het maar weinig van Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] begrijpen, hun gedachten behoeden voor de pogingen van het sterfelijk gemoed om de menschheid te ketenen en te binden in zijn tot slavernij brengende geloofwijzen. Zij kunnen dit alleen doen door te luisteren naar de „stille, zachte stem" en haar bevelen te gehoorzamen. Zoo zal het groote deel van het menschdom, dat de „stille, zachte stem" nog niet heeft gehoord, geholpen worden om boven duisternis en droefheid uit te stijgen naar het licht van Gods volmaakten dag. In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* geeft Mary Baker Eddy ons de volgende bemoedigende verklaring: „Liefde zal ten slotte de ure van harmonie inluiden en vergeestelijking zal volgen, want Liefde is Geest" (blz. 96).

Hoe menigmaal tracht het kwaad door ontmoediging en zelfveroordeeling iemand te laten gelooven, dat hij niet goed genoeg is om de een of andere taak te volbrengen, of dat God niet bij hem is om hem verder te helpen! Wij hebben te weten, dat God voortgaat te werken, in weerwil van alle sterfelijke dwaling. Het onkruid en de tarwe verschijnen te zamen, maar de tarwe gaat voort te groeien, in weerwil van het onkruid. Jezus heeft gezegd (Matth. 13:30): „Laat ze beide te zamen opwassen tot den oogst."

Wanneer men deze dingen overdenkt en zich verblijdt over deze bewijzen, dat ontmoediging overwonnen werd door geestelijke verlichting, zal men veel hulp vinden in Mrs. Eddy's woorden (*Science and Health*, blz. 574): „Juist die omstandigheid, die gij in uw gevoel van smart als een kastijding en kwelling beschouwt, kan door Liefde tot een engel worden gemaakt, dien gij onwetend herbergt." De hartverscheurende ondervinding, die Petrus er toe scheen te dwingen in wanhoop te zeggen: „Ik ga visschen" verkeerde in heerlijkheid en wierp vruchten af door den immertegenwoordigen Christus, door Waarheid. Laten wij oppassen, wanneer wij zeggen: „Ik ga visschen", dat wij deze woorden gebruiken op de wijze, waarop Jezus ze gebruikte, zooals in het Evangelie van Marcus wordt verhaald, toen hij Simon Petrus en Andreas van hun netten wegriep en zeide (1:17): „Volgt mij na, en ik zal maken dat gij visschers der menschen zult worden."

Door ons de waarheid over God en over den mensch in Zijn beeld en gelijkenis te leeren kennen, maakt Christian Science het ons mogelijk te leeren luisteren naar de roepstem van den Christus en te vorderen op den weg, die Geestwaarts voert, door te zegevieren over de beweringen van de stof en over stoffelijke omstandigheden.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Rightness of Marta

MARTA scrubs floors for more fortunate women. She does washings, too, and has even been known to prepare and serve an excellent meal when one of her employers has been caught short-handed or when a little "local color" has been needed to add the desired touch of piquancy to a dinner party. In Mexico, Marta will tell you, it was not always so. There she herself was the mistress of a casa, and her days, now given over to toil for others, passed pleasantly in the care of her own home. True, it was nothing fine like the houses of the American señoras, being only a one-room adobe with a ragged roof of dry tules and a dirt floor. Still its mud walls kept out the winter rains and served as a protection against the hot sun of summer. Just to sit in its narrow doorway in the cool evenings and look out upon one's own corn patch and the rows of beans and chili, this alone made it more beautiful than the palácio of a king. She shrugs. "That was a long time ago, Señora. Now my man, Juanito, digs the deep ditch where the long pipes are to go, and my niños talk the 'Eenglish' like the children of the Americanos."

It has been ten years since Marta first came into my home. In all that time I have never seen her wear anything but the same clothes; an old skirt of faded blue or purple gathered full in the Indian fashion, a blouse, sometimes pink, but more often a washed-out cream color, and a black rebozo draped loosely around her narrow, brown face. By this antique and beautiful headdress perhaps more than by any other article of apparel, even the woven huaraches on her bare feet, does Marta proclaim her adherence to the ancient customs of her race. "My niños," she says, "do not like the rebozo. Or the sandals which are so comfortable on the tired feet. They want that their madre should wear the fine clothes of the Americanos, the little shoes with the so-tall heels and the dresses too narrow like those of a muchachita. I tell them it is not right to try so hard to be that which one is not. Even though he borrow the bright colors of el loro, the parrot, and fly proudly in the face of the sun, el gorrión is still only a sparrow and deceives nobody. These things I tell them. "What do you think, Señora?"

What do I think? Oh, Marta! I long to say to her, never, never change! Now, just as you are, in your worn, old clothing as timeless as the garments of grass itself or wild flowers in the fields, you are as right as a tree in its native soil, as inevitable as a hilltop in the sun.

She is waiting for my reply. Her dark eyes, upraised to mine, are as serious as those of a child. Knowing that she would only be confused by the flow of words which rises to my lips, I wait a moment and then answer her, "Keep your rebozo, Marta. I like you as you are."

For a second she hesitates, her eyes still on my face, a little puzzled line furrowing her brown forehead. Then suddenly she smiles. "Si, Señora," she says. "Gracias, Señora!" Now I know that she understands all that I have failed to say.

E. E. L.

I Sing the Banana

IF I could sing, I would sing the banana. It has the loveliest leaf I know. I feel intemperate about it, because I came upon it after our passage through a wood which could have been underground, a tangle of bare roots joining floor and ceiling in limitless caverns. We stood looking at the plantation till our mind was fed with grace and light. The plantain jets upwards with a copious stem, and the fountain returns in broad rippled pennants, falling outwardly, refined to points, when the impulse is lost. A world could not be old on which such a plant grows. It is sure evidence of earth's vitality. To look at it you would not think that growing is a long process, a matter of months and natural difficulties. The plantain is an instant and joyous answer to the sun. The midribs of the leaves, powerful but resilient, hold aloft in generous arches the broad planes of translucent green substance. It is not a fragile and dainty thing, except in colour and form. It is lush and solid, though its ascent is so aerial, and its form is content to the eye. There is no green like that of its leaves, except at sea.—H. M. TOMLINSON, in "The Sea and the Jungle." (London: Duckworth. New York: Dutton.)

Ivory Antlers

AT MIDNIGHT, deer came down
Through the dark forest to browse in the moonlit clearing.
Waking, I had thought I kept hearing
Raindrops rustling the brown
Leaves, the dry duff.
But no! Here was sound
Subtle as movement troubling the ground.
A rhythm wrought of more tenuous stuff
Than rain had roused me from sleeping,
Till I knew it was the music of hooves laid lightly,
Hesitantly down, and I saw, for an instant, whitely
Shining, ivory antlers, before they fled in fear, running and leaping.

—WINIFRED GRAY STEWART, in *Trails*

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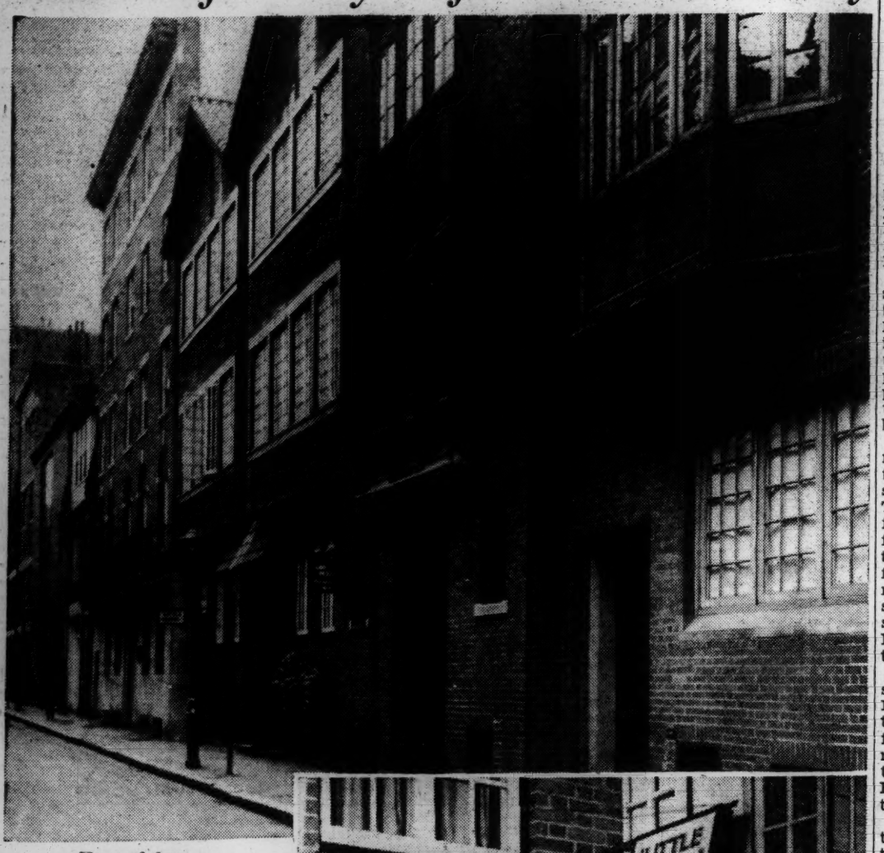
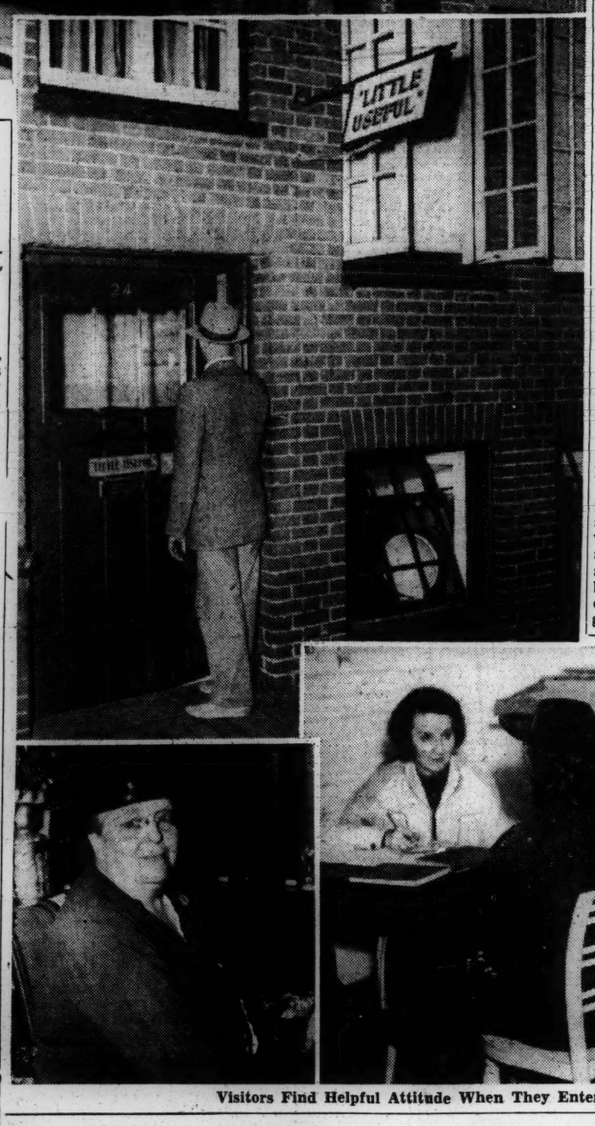
New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Trade Comments Pages 12-14 Financial News

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1938 ☆☆ R R

'Little Useful' Very Useful To Boston's Needy



Home of Agency



Visitors Find Helpful Attitude When They Enter Offices

By Josephine R. Boyson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is the natural wish of everyone to be at least a "Little Useful."

So the woman looked at the boy kindly as she replied, "Yes, I'll give you a dime for a cup of soup. And I'll give you another dime for carfare to go to 'Little Useful' at 24 Lime Street."

There, quaint as Beacon Hill itself, tucked in between mellow bricks, he found an office such as Paul Revere might have occupied in one of his many trades; and in this office Miss Eleanor Brigham puts into practice the old Yankee philosophy that the best charity is to help people to help themselves by serving others.

Miss Brigham has opened channels for bringing the ability and talents possessed by everyone, in some measure, into useful activity. The jobs which she supplies range from exercising dogs to planning foreign trips, from packing trunks to balancing check books, from finding lost articles to finding lost relatives, from family mending to supplying a fourth at bridge, and so on. No job is too odd for Miss Brigham to handle, nor any talent too small for her to utilize.

Take for instance, the young soup-eater. Today, thanks to Miss Brigham's "Little Useful" agency, this boy is back firmly on his two feet again. "He had on a brand new suit of clothes and a big smile the last time he came in," Miss Brigham reported happily, "and things were going well with him."

One of the oddest jobs of all was that of finding a ferret. The customer had called up in great excitement to say that a family of rats had taken lodging in the stone wall around her house. She wanted them dispossessed right away, and she wanted a ferret for the job. Probably most of us have never tried to beat a ferret at his own game. Neither had Miss Brigham. But the search was on. Apparently ferrets went out with bustles and buggy-whips. She looked high and low, far and wide, and at last in Ohio, she located a ferret farm where the animals could be purchased.

By this time, however, the customer decided that since she did not exactly want to import a ferret for a family pet, it might be better to solve her problem in another way. But the message had been carried to Garcia. "Little Useful" had not failed.

Now, an organ-grinder and a monkey you might expect to find around the nearest corner. They were wanted for a children's party, and Miss Brigham smiled assurance with no doubt in her mind but that she could quickly fill the order. She found the organ-grinder and she found the monkey, but to set them up in partnership was not permissible under the laws of the city of Boston.

So a magician with guinea pigs and rabbits had to do instead.

"Who was Abraham Lincoln's doctor while he was in the White House, and what did he (the doctor) look like?" was one request which came in. It took considerable research, but "Little Useful" got its man! And several pages of specific information on this subject went on its way to the one who wanted to know.

Then there was the man who asked Miss Brigham to find someone to hand-print a letter on a large piece of paper, the letter, however, to occupy only 2 inches by 1. She finally got an architect to print the text. It was so fine that a microscope was necessary to read it, and the letter turned out to be the hit of the evening at the party where it was presented as a joke.

These instances, Miss Brigham explains, represent the lighter side of her business. Many who are desperately in need and are willing to work are finding odd jobs through "Little Useful" which, by the way, is only a year and a half old.

It all started when a group of 15 or 20 people who were beyond the age when jobs are more readily procured, who needed money and were willing to do anything they could to earn it, came to Miss Brigham and asked if she would establish an agency which would offer their services to meet the many odd needs that are arising everywhere all the time. She was managing the "Merrie Movies" at the Repertory Theater in Boston then; but said yes, she would do it, took her secretary, and set up the office that has become a "Little Useful" in a thousand ways.

The original list of 15 or 20 workers on call has now grown to between 800 and 900, and there is a branch office at Framingham Center, opened in May. Two workers are available for calls in New York City, and the service also has connections in New Orleans, La., and in Toledo, Ohio.

It is growing fast, thanks to the whole-hearted enthusiasm and sympathetic understanding of the woman who conducts it. The development of this kind of service will do much, Miss Brigham is confident, to help solve the unemployment problem. For there are many little jobs to be done, and many who are waiting and willing to do them. The connecting link which brings the two together is the important thing, and "Little Useful" is designed to make this connection between the would-be employer and the willing-to-be employed.

'Little Useful' Helps Jobless and Job to Meet

Active Week End Of Sailings Ahead For Boston Port

Week-End Sailings

The Anchor Line's Transylvania, fresh from drydock where it was overhauled and equipped with a new type of propeller to increase its speed, arrives at East Boston tonight, a day ahead of schedule, with 118 passengers from Scotland and Ireland, one of seven deepwater passenger liners constituting the week-end marine parade.

The sleek three-stacker is expected at the pier about 6 p. m., where 200 tons of Boston cargo is to be discharged. The Transylvania goes on to New York and returns in time to sail from Boston next Thursday on its return voyage.

Besides the Transylvania, today's marine activities included arrival of the Lady Nelson of the Canadian National Steamships, which came down from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to embark passengers for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda, the British West Indies, and British Guiana. About 100 passengers embarked at Commonwealth Pier and lines were cast off just before noon.

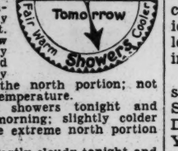
A third deepwater liner in today's division of the week-end parade, is the Samaria of the Cunard White Star Line, due in from New York to embark 349 passengers and to sail at 10 p. m. for Greenock, Scotland, Dublin and Liverpool.

Tomorrow, the United Fruit cruise ship Zacapa is due from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, with several passengers. Another scheduled arrival is the United States Lines steamer American Shipper from Manchester, England, Liverpool and Belfast. Monday, the Lady Hawkins of the Canadian National Steamship fleet is due from the British West Indies and Bermuda, and the French Line's DeGrasse is listed to call at Commonwealth Pier about 8 p. m. to embark 100 passengers and sail at 11 p. m. for Plymouth, England, and Harve, France. It will be the first French liner to visit Boston this season, the earlier call of the Paris having been canceled. This visit is to fill the schedule originally laid out for the Lafayette, recently destroyed by fire at Havre.

When the Samaria pulls out from East Boston docks tonight, a great adventure begins for one passenger. A 14-year-old boy will be on deck, lost to view among the crush of passengers waving to friends on the pier. He is about to cross the ocean alone and in the most approved grown-up fashion. A. G. Gordon of Norwell is to visit grandma and grandpa in England and later attend school in England for a time.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and moderately warm tonight and Sunday, with possibility of widely scattered brief showers; gentle winds, mostly south or southwest.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably local showers in the north portion; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Light showers tonight and possibly Sunday morning; slightly colder Sunday and in the extreme north portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, possibly local showers; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday, possibly local showers; not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate wind, mostly south or southwest; mostly overcast tonight and Sunday, probably some fog.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Bermuda	78	82	Minneapolis	60	78
Boston	66	77	New Orleans	76	88
Denver	62	86	New York	66	72
Chicago	60	80	Norfolk	70	86
Helena	52	70	Philadelphia	68	76
Kansas City	66	86	St. Louis	70	78
Los Angeles	62	72	San Francisco	54	68
Miami	80	86	Washington	72	82

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 18.
B—Maximum, June 17.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:55 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 4:05 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 4:40 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Monday, 4:52 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:53 p. m.
Lights all vehicles Sunday by 8:54 p. m.

Preview of Week in Bay State Affairs

The S. R. O. sign will be out not only at Harvard Commencement exercises next Thursday, but at the baccalaureate service four days earlier.

So popular has the annual religious service for Harvard's graduating class become that admission will be by ticket this year for the first time.

The baccalaureate service will be held under the spire of the beautiful Memorial Church in Harvard Yard tomorrow afternoon at 4 p. m. A feature of the service, as in previous years, will be the address of Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of the University—his only address to the class of 1938 as a unit during Commencement Week.

Rules of Secrecy

Recipients of honorary degrees at Commencement exercises in old Sever Quadrangle on Thursday morning will be the subject of peculiar interest this year, because the identity of several recipients allegedly has been disclosed, despite iron-clad rules of secrecy.

Slated for such honors, the rumors say, are Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain; Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, and Walt Disney, creator of motion-picture cartoons, among others.

The week's program, in brief:

Sunday: Baccalaureate Service in Harvard Memorial Church, 4:00 p. m.

Monday: Senior class "spread"—buffet supper and dancing in three of the "houses."

Tuesday: Phi Beta Kappa, annual exercises in Sanders Theater, 11:00 a. m. Returning alumni jam Yard.

Wednesday: Class Day. Stadium exercises, climaxed by confetti battle, 2,30 p. m. Baseball with Yale, 3:30 p. m.

Thursday: Commencement Day. Academic procession with Gov. Charles F. Hurley and staff, entire faculty and graduates, 9:30 a. m., followed by awarding of degrees. Alumni Association, annual meeting, afternoon.

Friday: Crew race with Yale, New London, Conn., 6:30 p. m.

Lingering Longer

With Governor Hurley's supply of special messages apparently not exhausted, legislative hopes of an early adjournment have gone glimmering.

Next week, Senators and Representatives will consider two surprise proposals submitted last Tuesday by Mr. Hurley. One, calling for bond issues totalling $23,625,000, will come up before the House Ways and Means Committee on Monday. Date for consideration of the other, a proposal to eliminate the employee 1 per cent contribution to the Unemployment Compensation Fund, has not been fixed.

One dilatory measure filed months ago and calling for public purchase of the Boston Elevated, is due for consideration next week in the Senate. It was passed by the House last Thursday.

Democratic Visitors

Next week will see many candidates for the post of the Nation's Number One New Dealer sojourning in Massachusetts. This afternoon, the President is here, with his entire family for the wedding of his son, John Aspinwall Roosevelt, to Miss Anne Lindsay Clark at Nahant. With him is Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, and other members of the Cabinet.

On Thursday, Ambassador Kennedy will attend his son's graduation at Harvard. On Saturday, June 25, James A. Farley, Postmaster General and national Party Chairman, will address the Young Democratic Clubs of New England at Boston.

Political observers wonder if one of these will be the Democratic nominee in 1940.

At Tidewater

Passengers: The French liner De Grasse, first vessel of this line to visit Boston this year, is due at Commonwealth Pier next Monday at 8 p. m. It will embark passengers and sail for Plymouth, England, and Havre, France, at 11 p. m.

Freight: A new type of freighter, the Norwegian steamer Viva, is due on Wednesday from New Brunswick with a cargo of newsprint. It has unusually large cargo space in comparison to its deadweight capacity. Means: boilers mounted on deck, instead of below deck.

Political Efficiency

Maj. Richard Witcomb, former utility head, who heads Mayor Tobin's Economy and Efficiency Commission in Boston, may have to choose between this and his political aspirations, according to reports in City Hall. It is expected next week he will have to either withdraw as a candidate for Governor or to resign his City post.

Police Aim to Top Safety Mark Won In Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18—Providence police have begun a new highway safety campaign, after setting a record of 125 days without a fatality due to motor vehicles.

With 68 non-fatal accident days, Syracuse, N. Y., held the record until Providence opened its campaign Dec. 1, 1937. Deputy Superintendent of Police John J. Parker said that there will be no letdown, and he is hopeful of surpassing the present mark.

As a result of a bicycle accident which proved fatal, the City Council has passed regulations putting cyclists under stricter supervision; also restricting dealers from renting bicycles to persons unable to show they can properly operate them.

Belated Usher Sped to Nahant

Boston motorcycle police gave an exhibition of plain and fancy escorting today in convoying one of the Roosevelt-Clark ushers to Nahant after he picked this day of all days to do some belated shopping on Boylston Street.

About the time guests were beginning to head their cars toward the seacoast village, the teletype at police headquarters clicked out a call to locate Charles R. L. Sturgis, one of John Roosevelt's ushers, reported shopping in Boston. Lieut. Stephen J. Gully of the State Police, sender of the message, added that the missing usher might be located in a green Ford sedan, registration 633366.

A needle-in-a-haystack search was avoided when Mr. Sturgis himself called police headquarters. He was given an escort from a Boylston Street store to the East Boston Tunnel and some idea of the way the procession jogged along may be gathered from the report that the party cleared the tunnel at 10:10 and Mr. Sturgis was handed over to a Lynn police escort at the General Edwards Bridge at 10:17. They were to pass him along to another detail at the Nahant line.

The tunnel simply swished with special privilege today. Traffic from East Boston was shut off from 9:20 to 9:23 to permit the Presidential-family party and motorcycle escort to clear on its way to the North Shore nuptials.

Move to Shift Old-Age Costs Under Attack

Taxpayers' Head Brands Amendment as Boon to 'Family Slacker'

Burden on Public

MacDonald Sees Tax Rise If Children Escape Duty of Supporting Parents

Denouncing the House of Representatives' recent action in advancing a bill to revise the "support of parents" clause in the Old-Age Assistance Law, Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, today charged that every legislator who voted in favor of the measure insured himself of gaining the "voting loyalty of every family slacker and ingrate in the Commonwealth."

Mr. MacDonald stated that officials had estimated passage of the act would add 25,000 cases to the 68,500 now on the old-age assistance rolls, with an added expense of at least $8,500,000 a year. This would raise the cost of old-age assistance from $23,000,000 annually to $31,500,000.

Goes to Third Reading

The measure, designed to free working men and women of the responsibility of supporting their parents, was ordered to a third reading in the House by a vote of 118 to 75 with 42 members unrecorded. Further action is scheduled next week.

"This bill," Mr. MacDonald declared, "legally terminates the age-old obligations of filial duty and gratitude and substitutes for the injunction of the Ten Commandments a new legislative schedule which attempts to set up foolish and unsupportable standards of what contribution children should make to their parents' support."

Under the present law, the Director explained, one-half of the payments up to $30 a month a case, is met by the Federal Government, subject to the conditions that State and local disbursements be based on "reasonable need."

Loss of Federal Aid

"However," he continued, "there is serious question in official minds as to the danger of complete withdrawal of Federal aid on the ground this serio-comic schedule constitutes no resonable basis. If this should occur, this piece of legislative insanity might well increase local governmental costs by the staggering sum of $20,000,000 a year. In any event, a minimum increase of at least $4,500,000 is sure to follow."

Apart from its financial aspects, Mr. MacDonald said the bill is loaded with absurdities and injustices.

Under terms of the bill, the Director declared, "a single son or daughter earning up to $25 a week is exempt from any liability for parental support, and that exemption holds regardless of the number of self-supporting children of the dependent parents. An aged father or mother with three self-supporting children all living at home each earning $24 or a total of $72, would be eligible for old-age assistance of $50 a month without any contribution from those children.

Earn More, Get Less

"If, however, their earnings were $26 each, or $78 a week, each such child would be liable for $2.75 a week, with the ridiculous result that their wage increase actually would reduce their net incomes to $23.25 a week. Thus, by earning $2 a week more they would have 75 cents a week less."

Other instances of unfairness cited by Mr. Macdonald included the exemption given a married man without any children with earnings up to $2,000 a year. "A married man, without any children," Mr. Macdonald declared, "is exempt from any liability up to earnings of $2,000 a year or $38.46 a week, and on earnings of $2,000 to $2,500 a year $38.46 to $48.08 a week) is liable for a contribution of only $2 a week, while the dear public acts as a loving stepson and contributes $9.50 more to his aged parents."

Roosevelt - Clark Wedding Bells Ring; Notables at Nahant

Governmental Dignitaries and Society Leaders Attend Ceremony as President's Son and Boston Girl Go to Altar of Ancient Church

Flowers and Women's Gowns Provide Colorful Background

NAHANT, Mass., June 18 (AP)—In the simple but sonorous single-ring Episcopal ceremony, John Roosevelt and Anne Lindsay Clark were married at noon (Eastern Daylight Time) today in an ancient church close by the sea.

While the President and Mrs. Roosevelt watched from a front-row, a few feet from the flower-bowered, white satin-covered altar, John and Anne took the vows that removed the last bachelor from the Roosevelt family and gave the Clark family its first married daughter.

The two youngsters, both within a few months of their 22nd birthdays, were given the happy auguries of a warm, sunny day. A throng of well wishers filled to the doors the 107-year-old Union Church and thousands pressed against the police lines outside.

The bride, wearing a flowing white organdie gown embroidered with 620 yards of satin ribbon, and a tulle veil and train that required 10 yards of material, swept up the left-hand aisle of the tiny church on the arm of her uncle, Russell Sturgis.

Before the strains of the Lohengrin Wedding March had died, John joined her before the altar, stepping from the cramped, red-carpeted robing room to the right of the chancel. Behind him, as supporter in the bridegroom's traditional hour of discomfort stood his brother and best man, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

Among the 13 ushers were his two other brothers, while with the bridesmaids stood his one sister, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger, colorful in a gown of hyacinth blue net, poke bonnet of natural straw and big bouquet.

The marriage ceremonies were performed by the Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, and the Rev. Endicott Peabody, Headmaster of Groton School, who has taught all the Roosevelt boys and officiated at their marriages as well.

The bridal couple was played out of the church up the right, red-carpeted aisle—missing the traditional center aisle only because the church has none—by the strains of the Mendelssohn wedding march.

Hours before the ceremony, Nahant police, aided by more than 100 officers from Metropolitan Boston, completed preparations to handle one of the largest crowds in the history of this town.

All automobile traffic, save for the cars of a chosen few, was shut off soon after dawn at the mouth of the narrow causeway that provides the only entrance to this peninsula that is almost an island. Pedestrians were welcomed, however, if they wished to make the three-mile walk to the center of activities.

Capital for Day

The presence of the President, and the colorful round of prenuptial and marriage ceremonies, gave the town a vibrant air and a sense of being, for the moment at least, the Nation's Capital.

The wedding scene itself was painted against a background of names honored in New England history. The presidential pew, at the very front of the church, bore the name of the Lowells. In bronze and stone commemorative plaques around the low walls were carved others—Cabots, Coolidges, Thorndykes—and on a wall directly to the left of the altar was a bronze bas-relief of Mrs. Anna Cabot Mills Lodge, grandmother of the present anti-New Deal Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

The altar of the quaint church, with its red wooden, vine-covered front, and its low eaves reaching almost to the ground, was made into a bower of flowers, overhung by the flags of Massachusetts and the Nation.

John and Anne, having danced their wedding day in, could look back upon one of the most colorful rounds of prenuptial ceremonies ever accorded a young couple.

Beautiful Bridal Gown

The bride went to the altar wearing a gown with 620 yards of satin ribbon, hand-embroidered, on its gossamer whiteness. The dress, one

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Colleges Teem With Guests As Exercises Open

Wellesley, Radcliffe and Smith were among the colleges teeming this week-end with guests and alumnae back for the annual commencement exercises. At Wellsley this afternoon the campus glowed in the colorful alumnae parade, which was followed by exercises marking the laying of the cornerstone of the new Recreation Building and the induction of the Class of 1938 into the Alumnae Association. Chapel step-singing is scheduled for tonight and the baccalaureate service tomorrow morning.

Radcliffe festivities began yesterday afternoon with the annual business meeting of the Iota Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Today, Alumnae Day, 400 alumnae gathered from all parts of the country for their various class luncheons and suppers, and for the Alumnae Reminiscent Show, which will depict a broadcasting station featuring on its program "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," done by the Class of 1913 which gave a performance of this fairy tale when they were seniors at Radcliffe.

The baccalaureate speaker tomorrow will be the Rev. Reinhold Neibuhr, Professor of Applied Christianity at Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

Senior Class Night will be held on Monday, with a class sing on the terrace of Briggs Hall when the seniors hand their colors on to this year's freshman class. Dancing will follow, outdoors in the quadrangle, and within the dormitories.

At Commencement, Wednesday, Dr. Charles Burton Gulick, Professor Emeritus, Harvard, will give the "Confession of a Literary Man," with a plea for more study of the classics, because intelligent understanding of the present and ability to plan for the future are aided by knowledge of the past. Approximately 200 degrees will be given, 140 bachelor of arts, over 40 master of arts, and 12 doctor of philosophy degrees. For the first time the master of arts in education will be granted, and, for the first time, too, the certificate in personnel administration will be awarded to the five graduate students who were the first to take that special eleven-months' course.

Ivy Day, the most picturesque of the Smith College Commencement activities took place today, presenting a full day and evening of interesting events and pageantry. Following the Alumnae parade and the Ivy Day procession and indoor exercises, the 1,700 alumnae were guests of the college at a noon-day picnic. At 5 o'clock a ceremony will mark the dedication of the new Alumnae House.

Ivy Day started at 9:15 with more than 1,700 alumnae marching in the Alumnae Parade, which was led by two marshals from the tenth reunion class. The gay parade passed in front of the library steps where it was reviewed by William Allan Neilson, president of the college; Mrs. Neilson, Dean Marjorie Hope Nicholson, Mrs. Laura W. Scales, warden, and Miss Helen Choate, dean of the class of 1938.

The most beautiful of the day's activities, the procession of seniors and juniors, took place at 10 o'clock. Two parallel lines of junior ushers wearing long pastel dresses and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30

New England Conservatory Night
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Nocturne ..... Dorothea Dean
(First performance)
Scherzo, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Aria from "La Forza del Destino," "Pace, pace, mib Dio" ..... Verdi
Soloist: Eleanor Steber, Soprano
Four Spokes from the Hub..Paul White
Boston Harbor—The North End—In the Fenway
Gainsborough Street
(First performance)
Dances from the Ballet "The Three-Cornered Hat" ..... de Falla
The Neighbors—Dance of the Miller
Pianoforte Concerto No. 1 in F-sharp minor First movement) ..... Rachmaninoff
Soloist: Esther Asher
"España," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
Perpetuum Mobile ..... Strauss
Divertimento (Finale) ..... Ibert
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Copley—

"Created Equal," by John Hunter Booth. Presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

Movies

University—

Alice Faye in "In Old Chicago." 2:45 6:05, 9:30. Also "Sailing along," with Jessie Matthews. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Fine Arts—

"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Strand—

"Mannequin," with Spencer Tracy and Joan Crawford. Also "Quick Money," featuring Fred Stone. Tomorrow: "Man-Proof," with Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone. Also "Love on a Budget," with The Jones Family.

State and Orpheum—

Luise Rainer, Melvyn Douglas and Robert Young in "The Toy Wife." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Swiss Miss," with Laurel and Hardy. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9.

Keith Memorial—

"The Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux, Mischa Auer and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10. Also "The Devil's Party," with Victor McLaglen, William Gargan and Beatrice Roberts. 10:05 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—

"Crime School," starring the "Dead End" kids, and featuring Humphrey Bogart and Gale Page. Fenway: 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Torchy Blane in Panama," with Lola Lane and Paul Kelly. Fenway: 12:50, 3:30, 6:10 8:55. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

Tremont—

Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Parnell." Also "Vogues of '38," with Warner Baxter and Joan Bennett. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall in "Hurricane." Also "The Awful Truth," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant.

South Station Theater—

"The Bike Parade," "Travel to China," "Bit and Bridle," Vacation at the Dude Ranch," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Exeter—

Jack Hulbert and Patricia Ellis in "The Gaiety Girls." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Joy of Living," featuring Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:10, 6:05, 9:05.

Uptown—

"Cocoanut Grove," with Fred MacMurray and the Yacht Club Boys. 3:05, 6:30, 10. Also "Women Are Like That," featuring Pat O'Brien and Kay Francis. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20.

Boston—

Bette Davis and Henry Fonda in "Jezebel." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:25, 9:42. Also "Wide Open Faces," featuring Joe E. Brown. 11:22 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:31.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Repertory and Medford Square—

Carole Lombard in "The Princess Comes Across." Also "Non-Stop New York," with Anna Lee. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Benny Goodman and Dick Powell in "Hollywood Hotel." Also "The Devil's Playground," with Richard Dix and Dolores De Rio.

Metropolitan—

Don Amechee, Simone Simon and Robert Young in "Josette." 12, 3:20, 6:40, 10. Also "You and Me," with Sylvia Sidney and George Raft. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:25.

Brookline Village Theater—

"Gaiety Girls," with Jack Hulbert and Patricia Ellis. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Over the Wall," featuring Dick Foran, John Litel and June Travis. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Hub—

Edward G. Robinson in "The Whole Town's Talking." 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "She Married Her Boss," with Claudette Colbert and Melvyn Douglas. 9:40, 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Scollay and Modern—

"Kidnapped," featuring Freddie Bartholomew, Warner Baxter and Arleen Whalen. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45 6:40, 9:10. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "One Wild Night." Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—

"Kentucky Moonshine," with the Ritz Brothers. 3:43, 6:41, 10:03. Also "Island in the Sky," with Michael Whalen. 2, 5:08, 8:16.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—

"In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Also "Romance of Louisiana." Daily at 3:30 and 7:45

Exhibit-of-the-Week: No. I.

The Arts in Boston

The special exhibit-of-the-week series is being resumed at the Museum of Fine Arts for 12 weeks of the summer. The plan for this season is to show each week a masterpiece selected from some private collection in Boston. Every Saturday, the exhibit will be changed. The first exhibits now on view in the Stone Room, is "The Flagellation of Christ, and Other Scenes," by Sassetta.

Sassetta's real name was Stefano di Giovanni. He was a Sienese master who had fallen into oblivion until the rather recent heightening of interest in Iatlian primitives. Residents of Boston and Cambridge are familiar with the name of Sassetta and his school, for the Museum collections have sought particularly to acquire pictures of his epoch, and taste has run to the earnest sentiment, good decoration and splendid color of these earlier painters.

Here are pictures made before the era of sophisticated perspectives, full, rounded form, atmospheric effect. Instead there is an ingenuous description of scenes from the scriptures more accurate in detail than in realistic expression or dramatic import. In Sassetta's day, it did not bother spectators that figures seemed flat, that they lacked weight and authentic characterization.

The Sassetta triptych is lent from the Zoe Oliver Sherman collection.

D. A.

Roberts Studio, Boston

Sally McMorrow

Who Will Play Lady Utterword in the Repertory Theater's Production of "Heartbreak House," at 30 Huntington Avenue, June 22, 23, and 25

"The Toy Wife"

Probably nobody needs telling at this point that Luise Rainer is an able actress or that MGM can make very lavish pictures. Miss Rainer can be found acting her head off at the State and Orpheum Theaters these days in "Toy Wife," on which MGM has expended its usual largess. None of the foregoing information, however, alters the fact that "Toy Wife" is a large and dull picture.

It appears that Richard Thorpe, the director, thinks a story about the Old South should move at about the same tempo as the life it is depicting. The results are so tedious that long before the Zoe Akins script has dragged to its semi-tragic ending you realize that the upholstery of the theater seats is not so comfortable as you thought it was.

"Toy Wife" might easily have been entitled "Fifty-nine Ways of Looking Arch," but this is really not Miss Rainer's fault. One cannot do much with a character which develops scarcely at all. Melvyn Douglas is a satisfactory husband, while Robert Young, H. B. Warner, Alma Kruger, Theresa Harris, Walter Kingsford and others fit into the slow-moving pattern. Barbara O'Neil gives the most interesting performance. Applause followed the opening showing at the State yesterday.

"Swiss Miss," the companion film, demonstrates that Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy were funnier in short pictures than they are in short pants. The short pants are donned when the pair invade Switzerland to sell mousetraps. The idea is funnier than the picture. Walter Woolf King, Della Lind, Eric Blore and Adia Kuznetzoff play in the musical comedy. There are several pleasant musical numbers.

J. D. B.

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Stand on Bar Admissions Is Affirmed in Bay State

Reporter-at-Law

Regardless of the existence of reciprocal comity agreements between her sister States, Massachusetts will continue to insist that out-of-state attorneys seeking membership here submit to investigation or examination.

Such a policy was definitely affirmed this week when Anthony A. Aspero, now of Worcester, who studied law two years at a Boston law school and one year in a Tennessee law school, and who failed the Tennessee bar once and the Massachusetts bar three times, petitioned the Supreme Court here for admission to Bay State practice.

After a hearing before Judge Henry T. Lummus, the petition was ordered recommitted to the Board of Bar Examiners for further consideration, in accordance with a practice that has existed for several years.

In Tennessee, where Mr. Aspero is reported to have tried more than 50 jury cases, attorneys from other States are permitted to become members of the State bar where the home State grants a similar privilege to Tennessee lawyers.

Despite this reciprocity law, Massachusetts will require Mr. Aspero to attempt the bar examination here another time. The Bar Examiners, who pass on all petitions for admission to the Massachusetts bar, have followed this method for several years, according to William H. Hitchcock, Chairman.

An out-of-state lawyer, seeking permission to practice here, must have practiced for three years in his own State, and in addition come well-recommended on moral and professional qualifications by judges and attorneys who have known him, the statute requires. Even then, his reputation and qualifications are usually submitted to investigation.

Prior to a recent statute, there was no limit to the number of times foreign lawyers or law students could attempt the Bay State bar examination. Now it may be tried only four times.

The American Peerage

"Gentlemen of the Jury, by being selected for jury service you have been elevated to the peerage of democracy. As such you have a noble opportunity for service, obligated by patriotic duty to God and Country. This duty is deserving of the consecrated dedication of conscientious concentratoin of your abilities and the just impulses of your honor.

"The only title of nobility recognized by America's loyal house is in the peerage of the jury box where trial by peers determines the truth of issues between the state and its citizens.

"This title carrier no feudal privilege or materialistic value, although it merits the accolade of achievement—the accomplishment of the aristocracy of service.

"This high honor carries only the title as a word of address or as an adjective of description, 'Gentlemen of the Jury.'"—From the Law Society Journal.

Jury Exemptions

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, which recently celebrated its 300th anniversary, is again on the jury service exemption list.

Also on the list are federal and State Court officers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, members of the volunteer militia, or those who have served nine years, employees of state hospitals and corrective institutions, engine drivers of railroad trains, police and firemen, State and Federal officials, and those under 25 and over 70.

Donald B. MacCammond

Boston Museums Searched for Ideas For British Children

Carrying out a five-weeks tour of museums in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y., which provide special interests for boys and girls, Miss Bertha Hindshaw, one of Europe's foremost authorities on children's museums, has concluded her Boston visit and gone to New York.

Believing that British children's museums lag behind those in the United States, Miss Hindshaw crossed the Atlantic at the instigation of the British Museums Association, and she will report her findings at the annual conference of that body which is to be held following her return in July at Belfast, Ireland.

As curator of the Horsfall Museum, Manchester, England, situated in one of the City's poorest quarters, Miss Hindshaw has organized an outstanding museum for children, and the only one of its kind in the English provinces.

It is no ordinary museum, where young people must go with bated breath, to gaze at bones and bits of broken pottery. There is, for instance, an aviary where boys and girls who rarely see a green field may watch darting birds from Africa, America, Australia, and elsewhere.

In the same building, guinea pigs, pigeons, rabbits, and fish serve as a constant source of interest to little visitors.

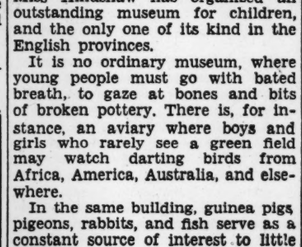
There are toys and models fashioned by Miss Hindshaw and her assistants. A children's theater, decorated with banners and colored illustrations, stages plays by children who often rehearse their productions in their homes. Something like 1,000 children visit this museum each week, and London is the only other city which vies with Manchester in catering to young people in this way.

Miss Hindshaw expressed confidence she would take back new ideas and information which should go a long way toward convincing British curators of the need for more children's museums.

"I have followed the progress of children's museums in America for a long time," she said, "and I came over to learn whether everything is as dazzling as it sounds on paper.

"In the vicinity of the Horsfall Museum at Manchester children reveal intelligent appreciation of museums in later life."

Directly on the Sea



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Visualizing the Battle of Bunker Hill

Executed by Theodore B. Pitman Studio, Cambridge

A Model of the Historical Event of June 17, 1775

On Display at Main Office of the First National Bank of Boston the Model Depicts the Battleground on Breed's Hill Late in the Afternoon as the British Reformed for a Renewal of the Attack

Model of Battle of Bunker Hill Shown

A model of the Battle of Bunker Hill, as historically accurate as seven and a half months of research work could make it, was placed on permanent display yesterday, the 163rd aniversary of the battle, in the head office of the First National Bank of Boston at 67 Milk Street.

The model is the work of the Theodore B. Pitman Studio of Cambridge, except for the background, which was painted by Henry H. Brooks of Concord. In the scene are more than 100 wax figures, varied in size so as to give the right effect of perspective. Those in the foreground are four inches in height, while those near the background are only two inches tall.

The scene is the redoubt at the top of Breed's Hill. At the bottom of the slope the British lines are reforming for another attack. In the harbor lie two British sloops-of-war. Charlestown is in flames to the right. Boston is clearly visible across the bay. On top of the redoubt stand Colonel Prescott and Joseph Warren, reconnoitering the position of the redcoats.

The bank has issued a booklet giving the story of the battle in brief and pointing out its significance in giving courage and inspiration to all the colonies.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Boston Hour	"Trio Time"; vocal and	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	Boston Hour	instrumental trios	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Variety music	Princeton track meet	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Rhythm Revue	Princeton track meet	Junior Birdmen	Baseball School	"Melody Mirror"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Track meet	Princeton track meet	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Art Shaw's Orch.	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Art Shaw's Orch.	Rakov's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	"Melodic Tones"
7:00	Track meet	Message of Israel	R. Himber's Orchestra	News Service	Concert Orchestra
7:15	Talk Rep. Snell	Message of Israel	R. Himber's Orchestra	J. Livingston's Orch.	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30	Columbia Work-	Jim's Question Bee	Commentator	Musical Album	Echoes"
7:45	shop: drama	Jim's Question Bee	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Musical Album	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00	Saturday Night	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	"Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.;	Melody ensemble
8:15	Swing Session	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	garten"; comedy	Sylvia Froos; J. Shields	"Jungle Jim"
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.;	"Ethel and Her En-	Talk, Dale Carnegie	"Bands Across the Sea";	"Musical Notes"
8:45	sketch; soloists	gine"; sketch	Sport review	soloists; chorus; orch.	"Musical Notes"
9:00	"Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance;	National Broadcasting	Preview of picture,	Classical program
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Company Symphony	"White Banners"	Classical program
9:30	Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	Orchestra; Bernardino	"Barnstormers"; variety	Duke Ellington's Orch.
9:45	popular orchestra	Hot Shots	Molinari, conductor	"Barnstormers"; variety	"Music of the Masters"
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	Al Roth's Orchestra	NBC Symphony Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:15	vocalists; quartet;	Al Roth's Orchestra	Liedersingers: quartet	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:30	orchestra	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Glen Miller and Fred	Johnny Messner's Orch	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:45	Capitol Opinions	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Fischer's Orchestras	Johnny Messner's Orch	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Dance Orchestra	News Service	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	"Day's End"; reader;
11:15	H. King's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	organist
11:30	Kay Kyser's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Sterling Young's Orch.	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
11:45	Kay Kyser's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Sterling Young's Orch.	Earl Moyer's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00	Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Sunshine Time"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Italian music: drama
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Dreams of Long Ago";	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music: drama
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	musical dramatizations	Network speaker	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00	St. Paul's service	News; "Journal"	"Aunt Abbie Steps Out";	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15	St. Paul's service	"Neighthor Nell"	sketch	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	St. Paul's service	Recorded program	Network program	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45	St. Paul's service	Commentator	Norsemen Quartet	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	Comment	Southernaires: male	Francis Cronin, organ;	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15	News Service	quartet	Clotilda Zappala, sop.	Organ recital	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City	Stradivarius Quartet;	"Accordiana"	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
12:45	choir and organ	Jan Peerce, tenor;	News Service	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
1:00	Sunday Serenade	Ernest Wolff, harpsi-	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano Club	chordist	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30	"Europe Calling"	News; talk	Glenn Darwin, tenor;	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45	"Poet's Gold"	Home Folks Frolic	C. Lansing, soprano	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00	Walberg Brown	Magic Key: Rudy Vallee;	"Sunday Dinner at	"The Lamplighter"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	String Ensemble	Songsmiths; Symphony	Aunt Fanny's"	Dance Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	Network program	Orchestra, Frank Black,	"Kidoodlers"; quartet	Dance Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	"Tune Time"	conductor	Vicente Gomez, guitar	Charlie and Jane	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	Columbia Sym-	Rollini Trio	"Sunday Drivers"	"Bible Sunday": address	Mimy Sargent's Orch.
3:15	phony Orchestra;	Three Cheers	"Sunday Drivers"	by Archbishop of Can-	Mimy Sargent's Orch.
3:30	Howard Barlow,	Serbian Choral Society	"Romance Melodies"	terbury; music by Royal	Brown University Bac-
3:45	conductor	of Chicago	"Romance Melodies"	Rangers	calaureate service
4:00	Castillians: orch.	National Vespers	"Rangers Serenade"	Drama and music	Dedication of Scarboro
4:15	Castillians: orch.	National Vespers	"Rangers Serenade"	Drama and music	Beach, R. I.; Harry
4:30	CBC Singers from	News; music	"The World Is Yours";	Benay Venuta; soloists;	Hopkins, speaker
4:45	Toronto, Ontario	Baritone; soprano	drama	orchestra	Peter Slevin, tenor
5:00	National hillbilly	"There Was a Woman";	Marion Talley, soprano;	"Symphonietta"	Young People's Church
5:15	champions	dramatic sketch	chorus; orchestra	Union Party speaker	Young People's Church
5:30	Guy Lombardo and	Jean Sablon, songs	"Radio Newsreel"	Lutheran Hour	Young People's Church
5:45	his orchestra	Federal Housing talk	"Radio Newsreel"	Lutheran Hour	Young People's Church
6:00	Joe Penner; Ben	WLW Summer Concert.	"Hum and Strum"	George Jessel; guest	Phil Marshall's Orch.
6:15	Pollack's Orch.	WLW Summer Concert.	"Concert Album"	stars; orchestra	Phil Marshall's Orch.
6:30	Phil Cook's Al-	Grenadier Guards Band	News Service	Commentator	Dramatic program
6:45	manac	Grenadier Guards Band	Colonel Stoopnagle	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Dramatic program
7:00	"Joan and Ker-	Popular Classics, H. Leo-	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble
7:15	mit"; sketch	pold Spitalny director	Baker; orchestra	Hawaiian music	Violin ensemble
7:30	Phil Baker, com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors";	The Brown Sisters	Commentator
7:45	edy; orchestra	Feg Murray; guests	informal interview	WOR Forum	Irish Minstrels
8:00	N. E. Zionist Con-	"Spy at Large"; drama	Don Ameche; Edgar	WOR Forum: speakers	Gospel songs
8:15	vention	"Spy at Large"; drama	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	WOR Forum: speakers	Joan Stuart, songs
8:30	Network speakers	"Songs We Remember"	John Carter; Claudette	"Invitation to Waltz";	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	Network speakers	"Songs We Remember"	Colbert	vocalists; orchestra	Movie Stardust
9:00	Goldman Band con-	Tyrone Power in dra-	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Sunday Night Supper	"Five Star Final"
9:15	cert	matic sketch	Round: soloists; orch.	Dance	"Five Star Final"
9:30	Norman Thomas; J.	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	Elinor Sherry; quartet;	Annina Katzmann
9:45	Matthews, talks	Irene Rich: sketch	miliar Music	orchestra	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
10:00	"Grand Central	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15	Station": sketch	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30	"Thru the Years".	"Cheerio"; talk; music	University of Chicago	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:45	Commentator	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Round Table discussion	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
11:00	News Service	News; Roundelay	News Service	Harold Stokes' Orch.	News commentator
11:15	D. Ellington's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Tambouritza Orchestra	Strauss Waltzes
11:30	L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Musical Mirror" with	"Day's End"
11:45	L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Harry Pryce's Orch.	"Day's End"

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00	"Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Piano lessons
9:15	"Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse"
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: solo-	Variations: music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Capers"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra; news	Rhyming Minstrel	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Concert Hall"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Popular songs
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Dramatic sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Vocalists	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Hillbilly music	Cowboy songs
11:15	Musical Moments	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Women and News"	Hillbilly music	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Lonely Cowboy"	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; Noonday Revue	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Tower Tempos	Noonday Revue	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Homesteaders' Orch.	"George and Juanita"	"Between Bookends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Piano soloist	Vocalists
1:45	Gospel Singer	"Jack and Louetta"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Shirley Winter, songs
2:00	News Service	'Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, piano	Symphonic Drama
2:15	Dictators: orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Symphonic Drama
2:30	"Three Consoles"	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Symphonic Drama
2:45	"Three Consoles"	Hymn recital	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	Symphonic Drama
3:00	Manhattan Matinee	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Consolaire"
3:15	Community Bulletin	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30	"Songs for You"	U. S. Navy Band	"Pepper Young"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sport reports
3:45	Nan Wynne, songs	U. S. Navy Band	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Alice Breeze; orchestra
4:00	Popular orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	'Song Styles"
4:15	"French Lesson"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	Student choir	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sport reports
4:45	Del Casino, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	Top Hatters' Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters' Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"March of Games"	"The Singing Lady"	Your Family: drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	News; music	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Popeye"; sketch	The Revelers: quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Inside of Sports"	Sport reports	Tenor; orchestra
7:00	Variety program	"Alias Jimmy Valen-	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
7:15	America Dances	tine"; drama	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Felix Ferdinando's Or.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Eddie Cantor; or-	Music Is My Handicap	Network program	"The Lone Ranger";	"Novelaires"
7:45	chestra; comedy	Concert ensemble	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Don Humbert's Band
8:00	Ted Husing; Con-	"If I Had the Chance";	Burns and Allen: Jan	"Studies in Contrast";	Detective drama
8:15	nie Boswell; orch.	interviews	Garber's Orchestra	tenor; choir	Detective drama
8:30	Pick and Pat: com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	"Drums"; dramatization	Pianoleers
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	"Drums"; dramatization	Commentator
9:00	Theater: Florence	Comment	"Music for Moderns"	Frank Ferneau's Orch.	Evening Concert
9:15	Eldridge; Frederick	"Now and Then"	"Music for Moderns"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Evening Concert
9:30	March, in dra-	Network interview	Network speakers	"Barnstormers"	Amateur Hour
9:45	matic sketch	Network speakers	Network speakers	"Barnstormers"	Amateur Hour
10:00	Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:15	Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	soloists; quartet	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:30	"A Little Night	Forum: speaker	"For Men Only"; Van	"Pageant of Melody";	Vincent Lopez Orch.
10:45	Music"; orchestra	Forum: speaker	Steeden's Orchestra	tenor; orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Pageant of Melody	Musical program
11:15	Ramona's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	J. Livingston's Orchestra	Musical program
11:30	Gene Beecher's Or-	Music As You Desire It.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Musical program
11:45	chestra	Music As You Desire It.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Musical program

Worcester Gets Economy Survey Of City Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., June 18—Survey of all Worcester Municipal Departments, expected to make them the most efficient in their history and to effect savings of thousands of dollars annually, has been authorized by Mayor William A. Bennett and the City Council Finance Committee.

Griffenhagen & Associates, Inc., of Chicago, have been selected for the survey, which will start not later than July 1, and will cost $17,500, the survey having been brought about as the result of a vigorous campaign waged by the Worcester Taxpayers' Association.

Because the Griffenhagen Associates conducted a survey of the Street Department about a year ago, this Department will not be included in the coming survey. The Street Department investigation, resulting in the resignation of the then Street Commissioner, revealed a startling amount of waste, inefficiency, and mismanagement. A recent Street Department report, following recommendations made by the firm, disclosed that in addition to having saved thousands of dollars during the past year, the Street Department had reached a basis of efficiency unparalleled in its history. It was this report which prompted the Taxpayers' Association to increase its agitation for a survey of all other departments.

Although it has been emphasized that this survey is not an investigation but a fact-finding survey that will enable improvements and savings, the fact remains that the final reports cannot help but disclose any inefficiency or wastefulness that may exist in the departments concerned.

Because of the charges of mismanagement that have been made against certain departments from time to time, the outcome of the 20-department survey will be awaited with considerable interest by the entire city, although it is expected that nearly a year will be required to complete it. In addition, an insurance survey will be made by a local insurance authority at a cost of $1,000 to inquire into all insurance held by the city. Members of the City Government recently charged that insurance as handled by the city was nothing short of being a racket.

N. E. Conservatory Plans Announced

The New England Conservatory of Music will hold its Commencement Exercises, culminating several days of graduation and alumni activities in Jordan Hall, Huntington Avenue, Tuesday, June 21, at 2:30 p. m.

Class Day was celebrated in Jordan Hall this afternoon, and tonight the Senior Class will give a concert in the same hall. Saturday night in Symphony Hall the annual "Conservatory Night" will be presented by the Pops Orchestra. The Rev. Charles E. Park, minister of the First Church in Boston, will deliver the address to the graduates at the Baccalaurate Service Sunday afternoon in Jordan Hall.

The annual dinner and reunion of the Alumni Association will be held Monday at 6:30 p. m. in George W. Brown Hall.

12,300 Bills in Congress; 2000 Less Than Previous

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—House members were less prolific in introducing bills in the 75th Congress than they had been in previous sessions. The total was about 12,300—almost 2,000 less than the number introduced in the 74th Congress.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, June 20

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Wellesley College Greets First Graduate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 18—The first woman ever to receive a diploma from Wellesley College returned to her Alma Mater this week end for her 59th reunion. She is Mrs. Frances Robinson Johnson, who, as president of the graduating class of 1879, took precedence over her classmates when the 18 degrees were given out.

Monday Mrs. Johnson will see Miss Mildred H. McAfee, president of the college, award the degree of Bachelor of Arts to 314 members of the class of 1938. Still president of her class, she will be joined by Mrs. Mary E. Whipple, the only other member of the class attending the reunion, for at least a part of the alumnae parade this afternoon. Mrs. Whipple has come from Worcester, Mass., and Mrs. Johnson from Brunswick, Maine, for the occasion.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, June 19

5:00 p. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, June 20

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc.

Amusements

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TUESDAY, JUNE 21
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Reunioners of 1913 to Lead Harvard's Class Day Parade

An early estimation of the picturesque Harvard Class Day rites, outstanding festive occasion of the college year, indicates that more than 5000 alumni and their families and friends will gather at the university Wednesday, June 22, for class reunions and the various ceremonies of welcoming this year's seniors into the graduate body.

About 50 classes of Harvard alumni, dating back 70 years, will hold their reunion meetings during Commencement Week. Most of them will march to the Stadium for the exercises there, which include the Ivy Oration, the presentation of class colors, the various class stunts and cheers, and the annual confetti battle between alumni and guests.

The alumni parade to the Stadium is one of the most spectacular events of the Harvard year, with the silver anniversary graduates—this year the Class of 1913—heading the procession in full force. The other classes will march in order of seniority, and customarily the classes which have been fifteen, ten, six, and three years out of college adopt a costume for Class Day which they wear during the parade and ensuing festivities.

The Class Day spotlight next Wednesday will be shared by the seniors who are to receive their degrees from Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, the following day, and the Class of 1913, which will assume the central role traditionally given to the twenty-fifth reunion class at all Harvard commencements. In charge of graduate activities for the week will be Alan J. Lowrey '13, of San Francisco, Chief Marshal of the alumni.

Assemble at Lowell House

The program for Class Day will begin in the morning when the Senior Class assembles at the Lowell House Tower for the first procession of the day, and marches to the Kirkland House Triangle for the literary exercises. Led by the Class Marshals, C. Russel Allen of Greenfield, Mass., Vernon H. Struck of Centralia, Ill., and John L. Dampeer of Cleveland, Ohio, the Seniors will parade into the Triangle to music by the Harvard Band. The graduating class will sit on the ground in front of the platform, while relatives and friends occupy seats behind and around them.

As First Marshal, C. Russell Allen will conduct the exercises. Dean Willard L. Sperry of the Harvard Divinity School, chairman of the Harvard Board of Preachers, will open the program with an invocation. Following this Wiley E. Mayne of Sanborn, Iowa, will deliver the Class Oration; and John S. Bainbridge of New York City will read the Class Poem. The seniors will conclude their exercises singing the Class Ode by Morris Earle of New York City, to the tune of "Fair Harvard." The singing will be directed by Robert W. Snyder of Easton, Pa., Class Chorister.

Parade to the Stadium

The parade of the alumni to the stadium, which ordinarily includes more than 2,000 graduates, marching by classes and forming a colorful procession which stretches out over a mile in length, will begin forming in the vicinity of the Kirkland Triangle after lunch, under the direction of Mr. Lowrey.

Headed by the Class of 1913, the procession will start up Holyoke Street, traveling by way of Mt. Auburn Street to Boylston Street, and then to the Stadium. In the parade behind the twenty-five year class will come the Harvard Band, this year's Senior Class, and other alumni classes in order of senority.

The afternoon exercises will be held in the south end of the Stadium, with friends, relatives, and guests seated in the concrete bowl, and alumni and seniors occupying the ground in front of the stage. Following the exchange of cheers between the Class of 1938 and the alumni, the traditional Ivy Oration, in which a member of the graduating class summarizes informally and jokingly the four years' history of his class in college, will be given by Nathaniel G. Benchley of Scarsdale, N. Y., son of Robert Benchly, noted critic and humorist. Young Benchley was chosen on the basis of a competition among the seniors for this honor during the spring.

Then the Senior Class banner and colors will be transferred to the Freshman Class. Mr. Allen will make the presentation, and David D. Henry of Wellesley Hills, vice-president of the first-year men, will accept the colors on behalf of his class.

Then the Confetti Battle

After this will follow ceremonies signifying that the seniors have ceased to be undergraduates and have become graduates of Harvard. Welcome into the graduate body will be extended by the alumni, while at the conclusion of the ceremony, all the assemblage will join in singing "Fair Harvard." And as the strains of the college anthem have died away, Harvard's famous annual confetti battle between the alumni and their families and guests will break forth, showering the huge bowl with miles of colored streamers and bushels of confetti.

The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to the annual Harvard-Yale baseball game, after which buffet suppers, concerts, and dancing will be the order in all of the seven upperclass Houses along the river.

The committee of seniors cooperating with Mr. Lowrey in charge of Class Day arrangements includes Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., of Bronxville, N. Y., son of the United States Ambassador to England, Joseph P. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy will return from England for the graduation exercises in which his son will receive a degree and also in which, it is rumored, Mr. Kennedy himself will be presented with an honorary degree from Harvard, his alma mater.

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Camera Catches Bridal Couple in Repose

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Miss Anne Lindsay Clark **John Roosevelt**

Seated on the Lawn of Miss Clark's Home at Nahant, the Couple Is Pictured During a Moment of Repose Before the Activities of the Wedding Day Began

Notables Attend Roosevelt-Clark Nuptials

(Continued from Page 9)

of the most beautiful bridal costumes of recent years, required weeks of work in a Boston shop. It took 20 yards of French organdy. Her tulle veil was 30 feet long.

The narrow ribbon embroidery of the bridal gown was in oak-leaf patterns on the dress, which had a square Dutch neck and short puff sleeves. A short circular veil covered Anne's face as she went up the aisle.

The "something borrowed" she wore in keeping with the old custom was a diamond bracelet belonging to her mother, Mrs. F. Haven Clark.

Wedding finery in all the shades of the rainbow brightened the setting. Hyacinth blue and peach color were in the bridal procession, navy and Eleanor blue in Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's ensemble and orchid and gray in the costume of the bride's mother.

President Roosevelt set his time of arrival well ahead of the bride and groom. Sailing aboard the Government Yacht Potomac exactly at 9:00 a. m., from an anchorage just off Nahant, to a dock at nearby Salem, Mr. Roosevelt entered an open car for a leisurely ride to the church.

Early Arrivals

Approximately 100 residents of Nahant and neighboring towns, by early arrival, won choice seats on the curbstone opposite the little church.

Among the first on the scene was Trial Justice Walter H. Southwick of Nahant. He arrived at 8 a. m.—four hours before the time set for the wedding.

"This is the biggest event in the history of Nahant," he said, "and I don't propose to allow a few hours of sitting and waiting to deprive me of getting a good view of the ceremony."

Munitions Ban Plea Holds 8,294 Names

OTTAWA (CP)—An embargo on the export of war materials to Japan was asked in a petition submitted to the House of Commons by Grant MacNeil, (Vancouver North) C. C. F. member. He said it was signed by 8,294 persons.

Hurley Captures Spotlight Of the Week on Beacon Hill

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

The legislative spot light on Beacon Hill this week was captured by Gov. Charles F. Hurley who submitted proposals for a $23,625,000 bond issue for highway, bridge, and institution construction and for elimination of the present 1 per cent employee contribution to the Unemployment Compensation Fund.

In the House, the proposal for public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway was passed to be engrossed, the measure to raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years was killed. In the Senate, the problem of redistricting the Representative, Senatorial and Councilor districts was referred to a special recess commission. The week's important legislative action follows:

The Governor

Action: Sent a special message demanding bond issues totaling $23,625,000 for highway, bridge and institution construction.

Significance: The program calls for a $15,000,000 highway program and an $8,625,000 institution, and bridge expenditure. His opponents charge the Hurley program is designed to provide patronage to aid his re-election campaign. Approval of the entire program would boost the State net direct debt to $45,000,000, its highest level in history.

Action: Sent a special message urging repeal of the 1 per cent employee contribution to the Unemployment Compensation Fund.

Significance: Approximately 1,250,000 employees would benefit by this proposal, which received the immediate support of organized labor. However, some persons contend the Governor made the proposal only to hurry labor's favor.

Action: Signed a bill prohibiting retailers and wholesalers from selling merchandize below cost.

Significance: Massachusetts is the fifteenth State to adopt such legislation. Under the Massachusetts act wholesalers must add 2 per cent to their cost price, while retailers must add 6 per cent. The measure is designed to eliminate unfair competition.

Action: Signed bill providing $11,000 back pay for members of the Curley "kindergarten" in the State Income Tax Division.

Significance: Last year the Legislature attempted to force the discharge of these employees by limiting the salary appropriation. However, the employees were laid off and taken back later.

The House

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill providing for public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Significance: Under the legislation, the 238,000 shares of common stock outstanding would be purchased at $60 a share or less. This stock carries a guaranteed dividend of $5. Substitution of Boston Metropolitan District bonds at a lower interest rate would result in a $900,000 a year saving. However, 80 per cent of the stockholders must accept the price or the legislation will be invalid.

Action: Killed a bill which, in effect, would rise the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16 years.

Significance: The bill was going through smoothly until the Rev. Richard J. Quinlan, Diocesan Superintendent of Roman Catholic schools, brought last-minute pressure upon the Legislature after having led proponents to believe he would not oppose the measure.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill establishing a system under which children of needy aged parents would be required to contribute to their support on a graduated scale, based upon annual earnings and the number of dependents.

Significance: At present, local boards determine what children of needy aged shall contribute. This contribution is subtracted from old-age assistance given by the Government. Under the graduated scale single persons earning $1,000 or less, would be exempt from contributing, while a married person earning $2,000 or less would also be exempt. The contributions increase according to the salary. The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations insists passage of the bill would add from $4,500,000 to $20,000,000 to the annual cost of old-age assistance.

Action: Concurred with the Senate in amending the bill increasing membership of the Boston Port Authority from five to seven persons.

Significance: The amendment strikes out the provision that organized labor and shipping interests shall have representation on the Board. Under the legislation the organization may receive up to $100,000, instead of $50,000 a year, the appropriation to be met equally by the State and the City of Boston.

Action: Upheld Governor Hurley's veto of legislation prohibiting the practice of optometry in department stores and other business establishments.

Significance: The Governor doubted the constitutionality of the legislation and had urged the Legislature to call upon the Supreme Judicial Court for an advisory opinion.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill, passed by the Senate, allowing the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission to start work on a $12,000,000 pressure tunnel to eliminate the possibility of pollution of the Quabbin Reservoir water supply on the way to the Metropolitan District.

Significance: Under the legislation the Commission is limited to the expenditure of $12,000,000 on the Quabbin Reservoir and pressure-tunnel projects between Nov. 30, 1937 and Nov. 30, 1941. After that new legislation must be passed to continue the work. Most of the present $12,000,000 will be spent on Quabbin Reservoir, but pressure-tunnel work will be started.

Action: Accepted adverse committee reports on bills proposed by the special commission which investigated Communism, Nazism, Fascism, and other activities to establish a Division of Citizenship with the State Department of Education and to provide for State supervision of foreign fraternal organizations.

Significance: The Division of Citizenship proposal had been criticized as establishing a division of "snoopers" with powers similar to those of the Gestapo in Germany.

Action: Overrode Governor Hurley's veto of a bill reviving the Myles Standish Mutual Liability Insurance Company.

Significance: Although the Company had been incorporated, it went out of existence when the State Department of Insurance refused to grant it a license to do business although its spokesmen claimed it had complied with all the regulations.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill providing for an investigation of sewerage disposal problems in the north and south metropolitan districts.

Significance: Sewerage disposal is becoming an increasing problem and the Commission is expected to recommend means of disposing of sewerage in such a way as to minimize harbor pollution at the least possible expense.

The Senate

Action: Re-enacted a bill authorizing distribution of $8,000,000 from the highway fund to cities and towns for highway purposes.

Significance: The Supreme Judicial Court in an advisory opinion had ruled the Legislature had previously enacted illegally this bill before the Governor signed the regular budget. The legislation would prohibit the Governor from transferring $8,000,000 from highway funds to general budget purposes to reduce the State tax.

Action: Concurred with House in adopting a resolve providing for a legislative commission investigation of the advisability of placing a limit on the amount of savings bank life insurance an individual may purchase.

Significance: The House had substituted the study resolve for a bill establishing an immediate $5,000 limit.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, legislation under which registrations would be suspended for non-payment of automobile excise tax.

Significance: Communities annually lose considerable money through nonpayment of this tax. It is expected the pending measure will speed collections.

Action: Refused to admit for consideration by the 1938 session of the Legislature a propisal for a $7,000,000 bond issue for institution construction.

Significance: Republican leaders had filed the measure prior to the Hurley bond issue proposals. A four-fifths vote was required for admission this year.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, legislation providing for investigation by the Metropolitan District Commission and the State Department of Public Health as to the advisability of establishing a new method of assessing metropolitan sewerage costs upon the various member communities in the district.

Significance: The Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures recommended the study because the present method was considered unfair to some communities.

Action: Adopted, with the House, an order establishing a special legislative commission of eight Senators and 24 Representatives to study redistricting of the Senatorial, Representative, and Councilor districts.

Significance: The Governor had recently demanded redistricting this year even if the Legislature had to stay in session all Summer. House and Senate action, however, delays redistricting at least until next year.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill transferring from the Metropolitan District to the State the cost of maintaining the Metropolitan District Commission boulevards.

Significance: This legislation will mean a saving of $500,000 annually to the Metropolitan District. The Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures recommended the legislation.

Action: Passed to be engrossed with the House, a resolve calling upon the State Commission on Administration and Finance to obtain plans and estimates of cost of a Statehouse addition or separate building in which to house most of the State offices now occupying privately-owned quarters.

Significance: The Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures proposed the building as a means of saving the State money in rentals over a period of years.

Umpires Go Academic; Taking Columbia Course

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—Even the sports umpires are going academic this year, with the announcement of enrollment of physical directors from all over the United States for a course in "the science of officiating in football, basketball, and baseball" in Columbia University's Teachers' College summer schedule. Instruction will begin July 6 and include everything from the technique of calling strikes to the proper dress for an umpire, with E. C. Quigley, Supervisor of Umpires of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, in charge.

R. I. Registration Passes May Mark; Vital Issues Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18—Internal rifts in both the Republican and Democratic parties, agitation over horse race betting and other factors are cited as reasons for the record-breaking early enrollment of voters in Rhode Island this year.

Registration on May 31, a month before the final date for listing of voters, reached an unprecedented figure of 124,501 men and women, an increase of 56.2 per cent over the total at this time last year and 51.7 per cent above the record total for any May 31, set in 1932.

Several reasons are advanced for the early banner registration. The most generally accepted are:

1. A campaign of the State and municipal Democratic organization, which provides that every worker who owed his job to patronage must see that at least 20 persons have their names on the voting lists.

2. A split in the Democratic organization over legalized horse race betting. The State organization is conducting a drive for a big registration in Pawtucket, home of the Narragansett Racing Association, which has been supported by Mayor Thomas P. McCoy. Mr. McCoy, who split with Gov. Robert E. Quinn and the State Organization over conduct of the track, is conducting a drive to keep intact his political organization.

3. An extensive drive among mill workers and others affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization to provide a solid labor vote at the polls next November. The movement is under the direction of Labor's Nonpartisan League of Rhode Island. The League does not look favorably on either Party, since its 26-point program failed to receive favorable consideration at the last session of the General Assembly. The League intends to support candidates favorable to labor, irrespective of party.

4. Educational meetings conducted by religious and civic organizations, who seek to have a referendum on legal pari-mutuel horse race betting. A similar bill failed passage at the 1938 session.

5. A drive on the part of the Republican organization to offset the Democratic program.

6. A struggle between so-called "regular and "insurgent" Republicans to have candidates of their choice selected at the pending State and Congressional conventions.

Three principal cities, all in Providence County, showed unprecedented gains, which helped to send the State over the 100,000 mark at this early date. They are Providence, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket. They are controlled by Democrats.

Commencements

(Continued from Page 9)

carrying continuous chains of laurel formed a path for the seniors, during the procession which terminated at the spot near Seelye Hall where the ivy was to be planted. Maude Jacobs, of Weston, Mass., President of the Senior Class, and Clara Taplin, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, Senior President of Student Government, planted the ivy, traditional symbol of the attachment of the senior class to its Alma Mater.

Baccalaureate Services at 7:30 tomorrow night at Trinity Church, Copley Square, will open Northeastern University's 37th Commencement Exercises, Dr. Frank Palmer Speare, president of the University, will give the baccalaureate address.

Commencement Exercises will be held Monday night in the Boston Arena, where U. S. Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire will deliver the address before the 500 graduates and their friends.

Class Day is being celebrated today at the New England Conservatory of Music which has set Tuesday afternoon as the time for awarding degrees to the 60 young men and women in this year's class. Tonight is Conservatory Night at the Pops in Symphony Hall. Two first performances of works by Conservatory graduates will be played, and two students will appear as soloists.

The Baccalaureate Service will be held tomorrow at 3:30 p. m. with the sermon to be delivered by the Rev. Charles E. Park of the First Church in Boston.

Krock Harvard Speaker

Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent and Pulitzer prize winner, and Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, will be the principal speakers at the morning session of the annual Harvard Business School Alumni Association meeting Saturday in Baker Library. This will be the final session of the two-day meeting which begins tomorrow. Speakers at the other meetings will include Joseph B. Eastman, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, John W. Hanes, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and President James B. Conant of Harvard.

Gayfers
For Beach and Sports Wear
Summer Travel Wear
and
Accessories
12-14 St. Emanuel Street
MOBILE, ALA.

....AROUND THE CORNER

"Soak-the-Rich" Bears Fruit—Like every other young couple in a similar position, the John Roosevelts face several surprises when they unwrap the wedding presents now arriving in volume at the Clark home in Nahant.

Into a smart shop in Fifth Avenue, New York City, the other day—so says word from New York—there rushed a man plainly showing his uncertainty and lack of sympathy with his mission. He was carelessly dressed and wandered around the shop pricing different articles, from vases at $250 each down to some lowly mugs which could be used for root beer. The mugs, selling at $5.50 a dozen, appeared to end his dilemma.

"Two dozen of those," he said to the clerk, adding that they were to be sent to the "girl in Maine who was marrying John Roosevelt."

The clerk wrote the name of Anne Lindsay Clark and asked for the purchaser's card.

The card disclosed an international name—one identified with finance in this Country for three generations, as the more-than-traditional Great Fortunes. The modesty of the gift would indicate that Papa Roosevelt's "soak the rich" program is bearing fruit.

Commute in Comfort—First of the 50 modern coaches being completed at the Readville (Mass.) shops of the New Haven Railroad for suburban service in the Boston area are now in use on several lines.

At the end of a warm day's work commuters are sinking with sighs of satisfaction into the comfort of stainless steel framed seats with rich green upholstery, and enjoying the freshness of the air, changed frequently by a new type of ventilating system.

The harmonizing colors of the decorations, the quiet asphalt tile floors and the soft lights, all tend to make it necessary for friendly conductors to watch out for dozing patrons who might travel farther than they mean to.

"Who Runs May Read"—A motor trip nowadays can be both educational and amusing, what with all the signs one sees along the roadside. For instance, a trip in the direction of Plymouth offers such signs as that of an excavating contractor's which reads, "We buy, sell, and move the earth." And the Standish Radio Company at Duxbury, whose tricky slogan says: "We Service For Myles."

Pigs Go North—Birds and tourists go North regularly in the summer, but the other day a group of cows, pigs, and chickens joined the exodus.

They sailed on the Grenfell Mission schooner George B. Cluett from the Army Base, with Saint Anthony, Newfoundland, as their first stop.

The floating barnyard contained seven Holstein heifers, 24 fowls, and four pigs.

Over-size Crustacean—A lobster that would hardly fit on a seafood platter was landed on Boston Fish Pier Tuesday from the trawler Yale. It weighed 23 pounds in the raw.

The Yale's net was too much for its battling claws, however, when it found itself caught in the meshes on the northerly edge of Georges Bank—just on the 100-fathom line where the continental shelf drops off into ocean depths.

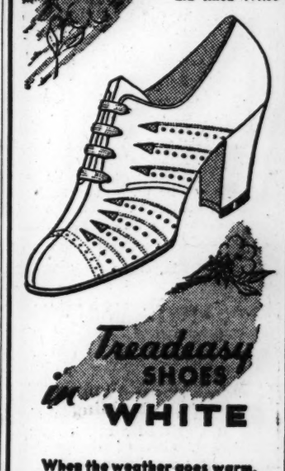
Such giant lobsters are not rare in that particular neighborhood, according to Bureau of Fisheries experts—but they are something of a surprise when observed on the Fish Pier.

Boston Air Pure—Bostonians always knew it, but just as a matter of record George H. Johnson, Director of the Department of Research of the Institute of Laundering, declares that Boston has the cleanest air in the Country. And he backs up his statement with figures. According to Mr. Johnson, Boston has only 5,360 dirt particles per cubic foot. Does that sound like a lot? Let's take a look at St. Louis. That city, Mr. Johnson declares, has three times as many dirt particles a cubic foot as has Boston. Doesn't that just make you feel clean?

There used to be a little poem about Mary and a little lamb whose fleece was white as snow; and then she took it to Pittsburgh—! But Pittsburgh's not in the running with St. Louis. It can only claim 16,100 dirt particles per cubic foot to St. Louis, 17,600. New York's dirt figure is only 9,700. And the dirt in Washington's air (political air excluded) is only 7,800.

New Deal Appeal—A glance at this year's Boston telephone directory reveals that the New Deal tag is worn by others than politicians. Four establishments have taken unto themselves as a handle to their names the words, New Deal. Leading the list is the New Deal Fish Market. Then there is a New Deal Garage. (Is the New Deal in for repairs?) Next is the New Deal Real Estate Office. And lastly is the New Deal Service Station—a dispenser of free air!

Where Are the Others—There isn't any Snow White and there are only three of the little men—but passers-by in the 1500 block of Beacon Street in Brookline are reminded of the Walt Disney classic as they gaze at the flowers and lawns in front of one house. Glimpsed between the leaves and blossoms are three little dwarfs of the cast iron lawn dog period, with their original paint still shining brightly.

A Midsummer's DAY DREAM
ELOISE
Made of Lever's white kid, full kid lined . . 7.50

Treadeasy SHOES in WHITE
When the weather goes warm, there's nothing to give you such comfortable coolness as a white Treadeasy shoe. But perhaps you've worn Treadeasy whites before? That means we'll see you again. Because you know that only Treadeasy can give you the Summer shoe satisfaction you want!
Treadeasy prices are 6.85 to 9.00
ALBA Hosiery
of fine silk in all the new summer shades. Attractive and durable. Individual proportions.
69c pr.—3 prs. 2.00
THE Treadeasy SHOE STORE
140 Boylston Street
BOSTON

Beginning Monday, June 20
Annual
JUNE SALE
Unprecedented Values with no compromise on QUALITY
The most important June sale we have EVER held, offering UNPRECEDENTED VALUES in brand-new desirable merchandise throughout the store. In addition to the "new", there will be drastic markdowns in fashions of the moment and household commodities in daily use. Many of the markdowns have been taken on goods comparatively new . . . but rather than be overstocked in times of business recession, we are willing to sacrifice profit, and give our customers the benefit of outstanding savings.
Stearns
BOSTON

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 110,000
Previous day 227,840
1938 volume to date 93,308,628
1937 volume to date 223,774,607

Copper Stocks Lead Small Rise In Dull Market

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Coppers led a small selective advance in today's brief stock market.

Numerous issues, however, were unchanged to a shade lower. Dealings, slow at the start, failed to pick up much volume in the closing hour.

Red metal shares reflected the action of foreign producers in curtailing output, which was in line with the recent closing down of a number of domestic mines in an attempt to bring production closer to consumption. Demand for export copper again expanded and prices rose in this category.

Pointing upward were Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, U. S. Steel, Douglas Aircraft, Standard Oil of N. J., American Telephone, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Goodyear, and Santa Fe.

Goodrich preferred lost nearly 4 points on the omission of the dividend on this issue. Backward were Chrysler, General Motors, N. Y. Central, International Harvester, and Montgomery Ward.

Business news seemed a bit better in spots, but traders apparently were waiting for more definite signs of a reversal in the trend before taking extended positions on the buying side.

Rail Bonds Gain

A better demand appeared for secondary railroad issues in the bond market today lifting many recently depressed loans fractions to more than a point.

U. S. Governments were quiet but steady, with the majority of active Treasury obligations 2-32ds to 3-32ds of a point higher. Foreign dollar bonds were generally inactive.

Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s of 1960 again played the leading role in the carrier division, advancing nearly ½ point during the first hour on substantial turnover. Others in demand included Santa Fe 4s of 1995, Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Division 5s, Southern Pacific 4s of 1956. Kansas City Southern 5s 4s of 1956. Kansas iCty Southern 5s bounded up 5 points, but the volume was light. Union Pacific 3½s of 1970 were backward, losing more than 2 points.

Industrials and utilities did little either way. National Dairy 3¾s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s were fractionally higher, and Studebaker 6s gained around 2. Losers included Pacific Gas 3¾s and International Hydro-Electric 6s.

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Curb market stocks looked a little droopy as the market entered the last hour of the short session today.

Lake Shore was down around a point and fractional losses were registered by Electric Bond & Share, Arkansas Natural Gas "A," United Wall Paper, and Pioneer Gold.

American Gas & Electric stood out with a gain of a major fraction and Union Gas of Canada was favored with a point mark-up.

Commodity Prices Advance 0.1 P. C. In June 11 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.1 per cent during the week ended June 11, due to advances in the prices of farm products and foods, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance lifted the combined index of over 800 price series to the mid-May level, 77.8 per cent of the 1926 average. At its current level the index is 10.3 per cent below the level for the week ended June 12, 1937.

Of the 10 major classifications, farm products and foods were the only groups which averaged higher. The hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities groups each declined less than 1 per cent. Fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged from last week.

Principally because of higher prices for agricultural commodities, the raw materials group index advanced 1.0 per cent and is 0.7 per cent higher than it was a month ago. It is down 17.2 per cent from a year ago.

Lower prices for leather, print cloth, tire fabrics, cotton yarns, silk yarns, linseed oil, and wood pulp caused the semimanufactured commodities group to decline 0.3 per cent to the lowest point reached in the past three years. The index is 2.7 per cent lower than it was a month ago and is 16.1 per cent lower than it was a year ago.

Finished products prices declined 0.1 per cent to the mid-May level. They are down 6.2 per cent from the corresponding week of last year.

The following table shows index numbers (1926=100) for the main groups of commodities:

Commodity groups	June 11 1938	June 4 1938	June 12 1937	June 13 1936
All commodities	77.8	77.7	86.7	78.7
Farm products	68.3	67.2	88.0	77.4
Foods	72.7	72.3	84.5	79.4
Hides and leather products	91.1	91.5	107.6	94.6
Textile products	64.9	65.5	77.4	69.3
Fuel and lighting materials	76.5	76.5	78.1	76.6
Metals and metal products	95.7	95.7	96.1	85.7
Building materials	90.1	90.2	97.0	85.8
Chemicals and drugs	75.9	75.9	83.4	77.3
Housefurnishing goods	88.6	88.6	91.0	82.9
Miscellaneous	72.4	72.5	79.4	69.3
Raw materials	70.9	70.2	85.6	76.9
Semimanufactured articles	72.8	73.0	86.8	74.1
Finished Products	82.2	82.3	87.6	80.4
All commodities other than farm products	79.9	80.0	86.4	78.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	81.2	81.4	86.0	78.8

Richfield Oil Nets 14c Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Richfield Oil Corp. reports for the quarter ended March 31, last, net profit after all charges including estimated provision for Federal income taxes, of $547,784, equivalent to approximately 14 cents a share on the 4,010,000 shares of common stock outstanding. Inasmuch as the company was reorganized March 13, 1937, comparison for corresponding period a year ago is unavailable. Sales, excluding State and Federal gasoline and oil taxes, amounted to $10,066,904.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	42	42	42	Jun 17
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	1	30	30	30	Jun 14
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
30¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 26
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Jun 15
2⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 16
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	¾	⅝	⅝	Jun 15
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17⅝	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun 17
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	5½	5½	5½	—1
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¾
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	2	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 13
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	149	149	149	+1½
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (¾e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun 9
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	2	10½	10	10⅛	Jun 14
9⅜	4½	Allied Strs	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jun 17
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	2	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅜
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 6
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 17
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	15	15	15	Jun 10
72½	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	61⅛	61¼	61⅛	
66	49	Am Ag ChDel(2½e)	1	52	52	52	Jun 16
17¼	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	1	16	16	16	Jun 17
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	4	29½	29	29	Jun 17
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	1	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅛
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	Jun 14
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	2	16	15⅝	15⅝	Jun 17
50	27	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	3	31	30½	30½	Jun 17
115	79½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	3	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	Jun 17
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	106	106	106	Jun 17
8½	4½	Am Colortype	3	6½	6	6	Jun 17
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jun 11
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	9¼	9	9	— ¼
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	3	3	3	
6½	4	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 24
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Power	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 17
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	14	14	14	Jun 15
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 17
11½	8½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8	8	8	Jun 17
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jun 17
4	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Jun 17
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 10
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	36	35¾	35¾	Jun 16
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 17
19	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	19	19	19	Jun 15
7⅞	4½	Am International	2	5	4⅞	5	Jun 17
23½	12⅜	Am Locmotive	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun 17
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	2	45	44	44	Jun 17
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	1	13	13	13	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3	3	3	Jun 17
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	4	29	28½	28½	Jun 17
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jun 9
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	11	5½	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 17
40½	26	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	2	31½	31	31	
33	16½	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	4	28	27	27½	Jun 17
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	3	10½	10½	10½	
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	4	15	14¾	14¾	Jun 17
78	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	1	66½	66½	66½	Jun 16
20⅞	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jun 17
14¼	7½	Am Seating	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jun 15
56¾	28½	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	9	119¾	118	118	Jun 14
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jun 17
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
11¾	6½	Am Stores	1	7	7	7	Jun 11
13¾	12	Am Stove	2	12½	12½	12½	Jun 13
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	1	102	102	102	— ½
19¾	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 17
140¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	3	129¾	129½	129½	
72⅜	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	69	69	69	Jun 17
73¼	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	6	71	71	71	Jun 17
140½	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	140½	140½	140½	Jun 17
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	5	5	5	Jun 17
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	2	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Jun 9
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	2	4¼	4	4	Jun 17
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	2	31	31	31	Jun 17
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	5	5½	5	5	Jun 17
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	25¼	25	25	M'y 26
36¾	21	Anacopda	12	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
50	29	Anaconda W & C	1	30	30	30	Jun 13
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	2	14½	14	14½	Jun 16
19	10	Andes Copper	2	11½	11½	11½	Jun 9
3¼	2	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 31
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	1	22	22	22	Jun 15
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	Jun 13
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	9	35¾	35½	35½	Jun 15
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar 19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	3	27¾	27½	27¾	Jun 17
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 16
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	5	3	2⅞	3	Jun 17
8¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
69	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	52	52	52	M'y 14
68¼	68¼	Assd D G 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jun 17
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	5	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	2	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Jun 16
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun 17
7¾	3⅛	Atl G & W Indies	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	Jun 15
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	2	8½	8½	8½	Jun 16
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106½	106½	106½	Jun 17
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	13	6½	6½	6¼	Jun 17
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jun 17
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	8	40	39½	40	Jun 14
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun 17
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Jun 17

B

10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅜
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	Jun 14
19	12½	Barber Asphalt	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Jun 17
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun 8
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	9	13¾	13	13	— ⅝
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾e)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jun 9
17⅞	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun 15
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack (4a)	1	103	103	103	Jun 17
8¾	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	1	6	6	6	
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar 19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	Jun 17
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	2	17½	17½	17½	
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jun 16
68⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	20	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ¼
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 8%pf(1)	2	13	13	13	
98½	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	1	84½	84½	84½	Jun 16
28	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	2	18	17¾	18	Jun 10
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 16
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun 17
35½	20½	Boeing Airplane	3	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	18	18	18	Jun 14
13⅞	9	Bond Strs	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 13
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jun 17
26½	16½	Borg-Warner	3	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2	2	2	Jun 16
22¼	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun 10
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	Jun 17
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	1	17¾	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	1	26	26	26	Jun 11
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	33	33	33	Jun 17
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	1⅝	1½	1½	Jun 16
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 17
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	2	26	26	26	— ¼
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	13	12½	13	Jun 16
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jun 17
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun 17
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun 17
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	2	4	4	4	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 14
20	13¼	Bullard Co	2	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	Jun 17
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	3	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 17
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2	1⅞	2	Jun 8
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5	5	5	Jun 17
8⅜	5⅜	Butler Bros	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	19	19	19	Jun 15
4¾	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun 17
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 13

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun 17
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 17
15⅜	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
19¾	12½	Can Dry G-Ale	6	15½	15⅜	15½	
8½	5	Canad Pacific	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
36	21	Cannon-Mills(1¾e)	2	25	25	25	Jun 11
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 26
18	12⅜	Carpenter Stl(.20e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun 13
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	4	78	76	76	Jun 17
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jun 16
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	3	12⅜	11¾	12	Jun 17
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	22	21	21	Jun 14
4½	2	Cent Foundry	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 17
11	7	Cent R R N J	4	9½	9	9½	Jun 17
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Jun 14
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 17
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	3	35	34¾	34¾	+ ½
87⅜	46	Certain-teed Prod	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun 17
30½	18	Champ Pap & P	2	19	19	19	Jun 17
12¼	6	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	Jun 14
38½	22½	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	5	22½	22	22	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	Jun 16
48½	27½	Ches Corp	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	Jun 15
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun 16
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 17
4½	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 17
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 16
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	4	2½	2½	2½	Jun 17
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jun 15
1	½	Chi M St P & P	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 17
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 17
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	6	11	10½	11	Jun 16
32½	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	25	25	25	Jun 16
40¼	37⅝	ChiPneuT pr pf(2½)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	Jun 9
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	Jun 16
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun 17
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun 4
16⅜	12	Chickasha Cot(¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun 6
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	8	5¼	5	5½	— ¼
63½	35⅞	Chrysler Corp (½e)	21	41½	41	41½	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	2	10½	10⅝	10⅝	Jun 15
3¾	2	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	14	13⅝	13⅞	Jun 16
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 17
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	4	39½	39	39	Jun 17
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun 17
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	2	125½	125½	125½	Jun 16
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jun 16
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	2	9¼	9	9	
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Jun 17
27⅜	13½	Collins & Aik (¾e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jun 11
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	11	11	11	Jun 14
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.85e)	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.85e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 13
9⅝	5½	Colum G & El	14	6⅜	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jun 17
15½	9	ColumPic vtc(2½%f)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	3	32	31½	31½	Jun 17
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	70	70	70	Jun 17
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	5	30	30	30	
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	Jun 8
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	3	36	36	36	+ ⅛
100½	90	Comi I T cv pf(4½)	1	100½	100½	100½	Jun 11
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
2	1	Com'wlth & South	7	1¾	1¼	1¼	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¾k)	3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ¼
28	22½	Com'wlth Ed (1¼)	10	24	23¾	24	— ⅛
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	6⅝	5⅞	5⅝	Jun 8
24½	15	Congoleum-Nairn	4	17	16⅝	17	Jun 17
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	7¼	½	7½	Jun 15
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	8	18⅝	15	15	Jun 17
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun 10
26⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	9	24	23⅝	24	
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1½	1½	
6⅞	4½	ConsFilmInd pf(½k)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 17
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun 16
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	5	8½	8½	8½	
101½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jun 7
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun 9
½	¼	Consol Textile	1	¼	¼	¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun 1
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun 17
86½	78	Consum Pw pf(4½)	1	86½	86½	86½	Jun 1
16⅜	9¾	Container Corp	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun 17
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	2	15½	15¼	15¼	
11⅜	7½	Cont Bak B	2	10	10	10	
87½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	82½	81¾	82½	+1

Commerce and Finance

Hanes Says Labor and Capital Both Entitled to Just Reward

Business and Industry

British Output Of Cotton Sets New High in '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Yielding 829,600 bales, valued at £10,743,575, British Empire cotton production (not including India) exceeded all previous records in the past year, according to the 33rd annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association.

These figures compare with 756,700 bales, valued at £10,426,813 in 1936, and 394,200 bales, valued at £4,304,600 in 1931.

Uganda, with 338,400 bales, and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan with 332,900 bales, are responsible for approximately 80 per cent of this record yield.

Big Uganda Crop

Both these countries established new record crops and the progress of Uganda is so remarkable as almost to overshadow the efforts of other cotton-producing centers, one at least of which has a much longer history of cotton growing. In the adjacent mandated territory of Tanganyika, however, the possibilities are rated highly.

The Uganda crop, and also most of the Nigeria crop, was marketed in the earlier months of the year, January to April, and, therefore, the native growers benefited by the relative high values then ruling. In areas where the crop is harvested later—Tanganyika and Nyasaland—the growers did not fare so well.

"Taking a long view of all the Empire cotton-growing areas, and ignoring seasonal setbacks common to all, and the stationary output of some centers, there appears every reason to suppose that the tendency on the whole is toward still greater production," the report points out.

"A continuance of the lower-range values ruling at the end of the year is probable for some time to come, and this may cause a temporary check in some countries.

"Linked up with the whole question of increased production is that of off-take and in this connection the partial recovery in most sections of the cotton trade noticeable at the close of 1936 provided adequate grounds for the belief in the continuity of a measure of prosperity in 1937.

Trade Falls Off

The trade was well occupied for the first few months of the year, but this new era of prosperity, so eagerly looked forward to, petered out, and the last few months of the year witnessed a big falling off in the activities of all branches of the trade.

"Many causes contributed to this disappointing situation, among them being the huge American crop and consequent decline in cotton values; the fall in most other commodity values, and not least the political unrest in Europe, the internal economic situation in the United States of America, and the situation in the Far East and in Spain."

India, which is not included with the other countries, had 25,219,000 acres under cotton last year and an estimated production of 6,307,000 bales. For the 1937-38 season the latest information is that the acreage is 25,334,000 and the estimated total production 5,407,000 bales.

In India the British Cotton Growing Association (Punjab) Ltd. has increased in its area by approximately 22,000 acres, to 156,241 acres. The season under review, however, has been an unfavorable one for the cotton plant and the farmer; and this, combined with low prices, has resulted in considerable distress in the cotton areas of India. Of the total turnover of 115,000 bales 16,522 were shipped to the United Kingdom.

Banks Keenly Await Advent Of New Examination Forms

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New forms for uniform examination of banks, expected out of Washington before July 1 and perhaps next week, are awaited here with considerable interest. Of even more local interest will be the revision of the 1936 investment ruling of the Comptroller of the Currency, affecting the portfolios of all national banks.

Taken together, the new forms for all banks and the new investment rulings for national banks have caused much preliminary conjecture. Bond houses are interested to know how national bank investment policies will be changed. The Reserve authorities are interested to see the outcome of the obvious conflict between Chairman Eccles' theories of "quantitative credit control" and the "qualitative control" principles of the old-line Comptroller's office which has been examining bank portfolios for 75 years.

The move for uniformity of bank examinations seems to have arisen in part out of the inter-office jealousies of the three federal bank control agencies—the Comptroller's office, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Reserve Board. In any case, the move was started by the introduction into Congress of the Smathers bill, apparently inspired in the Comptroller's office.

This would have put credit policy in the hands of the Reserve Board, bank examinations entirely in the hands of the Comptroller, and administration of deposit "insurance" in the hands of the FDIC.

Uniformity Without Statute

In other words, it would have pushed the Reserve Board and the FDIC out of all bank examinations. At present the Board examines some 800 state-chartered member banks and the FDIC examines several thousand state-chartered banks which are "insured" but not members of the Reserve system.

Apparently the Reserve Board and the FDIC didn't like the bill, as they naturally wouldn't, and there was no prospect of its getting through the present session of Congress. So the President seems to have passed the word down that some kind of uniformity in examinations should be achieved without benefit of statute, and as a result an inter-departmental conference was set up. From this conference, however, the Reserve Board seems to have excluded itself, for reasons already mentioned, but representatives of the National Association of State Banking Supervisors, who also go along with the Comptroller and the FDIC in repudiating the Reserve Board's idea that bank examinations should be relaxed or tightened according to the dictates of "credit management."

When the new forms are agreed upon, therefore, they will cover all the banks in the country, for the first time on record, even though Mr. Eccles stands out. For they will apply to all national banks and to all state-chartered banks. That covers, automatically, all member banks of the Federal Reserve system, which incidentally has been unable in over 20 years to get in more than about 900 of the present 9,000 state-chartered banks, the national banks having been forced into the system willy-nilly by law. The state banking superintendent's organization will take care of the state banks through agreement.

No More "Slow" Loans

In the new examination forms will be incorporated an important change in the national banking examination forms. Instead of the present categories of "slow" and "doubtful" there will be substituted abstractions such as Roman numerals. Reason is that the changes in banking portfolios in recent years have given the word "slow" a double meaning. It once meant, quite simply, loans which were slow because the borrower was pinched. Now it includes loans which are slow because they were originally set up to run longer—like a sound home mortgage. Throwing the sheep and goats into the same category sometimes leads bank directors to overcaution. The Roman numerals will have definitions like the symbolic or alphabetical bond credit ratings of the investment services, and will distinguish between the two types of slow loans.

Results of the current Washington negotiations must be sharply distinguished as to meaning. On the one hand, the new forms will provide merely for uniformity of examination, sparing many banks from double examination, and settling to a small degree some of the conflict between Federal examining authorities.

On the other hand, there will be some modifications in tactual policy embodied in the new Comptroller's investment rulings for national banks. One is, of course, merely implied in the above change-over or break up of the "slow" category into new categories. The other is the explicit revision of the 1936 ruling which forbade banks from investing in securities which were "distinctly or predominantly speculative" and which said that "where there is doubt as to the eligibility of a security for purchase, such eligibility must be supported by not less than two rating manuals." This is cut out and the wording changed.

Banks Get Concession

One more change applies to security issues of firms too small to finance in Wall Street and too big to finance on short-term paper in their home towns. The ruling will permit banks to take up to 25 per cent of their unimpaired capital and surplus in such bond issues, with proper restrictions, even if the issue has not been registered with the SEC.

How that happened seems to have been as follows. A hue and cry went up that the banks were too tight in their loan policies. So the Reserve banks dug out their 13B authorizations and publicized them again, and the RFC got a $1,500,000,000 authorization for small loans. The small would-be borrowers came round and 95 per cent were rejected for insufficient security, i. e., for the same reason which kept them from getting accommodation at the private commercial banks. The latter, however, have been shelling the woods for good loans.

The one type of at present unserviced loans they found which they felt they could safely make were those described above—bond issues of financial, commercial, and manufacturing firms which now are frogs too small for the Wall Street pond and too large for the local pool of loanable funds.

It is said banks will be allowed to take part of such bonds if they do not run more than 10 years and are amortized by serial or sinking fund features—a requirement reminiscent of the new-fashioned amortized long-term home mortgage which the FHA has been striving to substitute for the old-fashioned bobtailed five-year mortgage.

Co-operation Seen Recovery Solution By SEC Member

Recovery is America's greatest problem and that recovery can only occur if all elements in American society co-operated fully, willingly and tolerantly, was the theme of John W. Hanes of the Securities and Exchange Commission, speaking last night at the second session of the Harvard Business School Alumni Association held at the Dunster House on the banks of the Charles River.

"It is not my purpose," declared Mr. Hanes, frequently referred to as Roosevelt's Ambassador to business now that Joseph P. Kennedy has stepped into diplomatic circles, "to try to assess blame for starting the fire of this depression. My deepest interest today is in finding a way to put it out and to prevent its sparks from creating a general conflagration."

More National Control Coming

The first essential to real recovery Mr. Hanes insisted was sincere and genuine co-operation between all the elements of this country's competitive society. "We must come to recognize," he declared, "that both justice and the ultimate welfare of all of us require that the farmer receive his fair share of the national income; that the laborer receive his fair share; and that, since our system of private enterprise is based on profits, capital also must be justly and adequately rewarded. In the production and distribution of this income, private enterprise has the primary, and government the supplementary role." This reassurance that capital as well as labor is worthy of its hire is what businessmen have been longing to hear from government spokesmen.

"We are going places," Mr. Hanes told his audience. "Where we are going neither you, nor I, nor Harvard knows. The one thing I think I know is that we are not coming back to what has been reverently called the grand old days of 'laissez-faire.' Those days are gone forever. As a matter of fact, in economic and social significance it has been one hundred years since 1928. I am not a lawyer, but it does not require legal knowledge to convince one that forces at work in America are day by day wiping out the importance of state lines and moving in the direction of national control of many matters that formerly were regarded as local or state in their scope.

"I have said we are not going back to the old days. When the question arises where are we going, I have a definite idea, and it gives me grave concern."

Private enterprise, Mr. Hanes insisted, could not be made to work either through coercion or fear. The ability to make profits, the chance of everyone to put aside a little for a rainy day, was what made the wheels of private enterprise go round, he maintained.

"To all of us," declared Mr. Hanes, "democracy is as necessary as air; we cannot and will not live in another society. In our democracy there is no way to solve our problems effectively other than through the whole-hearted co-operation of labor, management, capital, and government."

Defends Labor Board

This philosophy of co-operation, Mr. Hanes maintained, was catching on. Quoting words from John L. Lewis, from Myron C. Taylor, from President Roosevelt, he showed that all the partners in American society were learning the art of co-operation. "If we realize that recovery is the prime issue in the nation; if we are willing to co-operate sincerely and actively in all our dealings with business, with labor, with government, then I say America is safe and recovery is assured."

Employers' "anti-union propaganda" brings on such undemocratic activities as those of Mayor Frank Hague in Jersey City declared Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board before the final session this morning of the Harvard Business School Alumni Association gathered in the school's Baker Library.

Mr. Smith strongly urged employers to accept labor unions as being logically in line with democratic unfoldment under capitalism. "The most disturbing recent phenomenon," he told the businessmen, "is the attempt of many employers to weld the entire community in which a business is located into a united front against workers exercising their constitutional right to strike."

Harvard Speaker

© Harris & Ewing

John W. Hanes

Of the Securities & Exchange Commission, and Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury

Retail Business Is 13 to 22 P. C. Below 1937 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail sales at leading centers of distribution this week averaged 1 to 3 per cent above last week for the country as a whole, but fell 13 to 22 per cent under the like week of 1937, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Wholesale buying failed to improve, and ran 10 to 20 per cent under a year ago.

"Moderate expansion of consumer buying, which started last week, was maintained, as the weather turned warmer," the credit agency said. "Summer goods predominated purchases, with most of the larger volume built by the better grades of women's wear and men's clothing. Revival of demand for the latter was the outstanding shift in buyer interest.

Purchases Steady

"Totals for stores handling popular-priced merchandise, as well as for instalment houses, virtually were unchanged."

Concerning wholesale trade, the agency added:

"Little indication of retailers shaking loose from the attitude of buying only immediate necessities was evident in the principal wholesale markets. In the meantime, additions to potential volume were mounting, because of the prolonged cautious buying, which has been met by a reduction in quantity of goods produced.

"As consumers covered more of their belated summer needs, replacement orders, specifying quick shipment, indicated the lack of preparation for the demand. Despite prospects for bumper crops in many areas, fall orders from country merchants still were of a disappointing size and number.

Demand for Men's Wear

"Women's apparel made up the bulk of the enlarged replacement volume, followed by the definite upturn in orders for men's summer suits, slacks, sport shirts and furnishings. Calls for dresses grew stronger as the week advanced.

"Hardware and building material wholesalers maintained their volume of the week preceding.

"Grocery orders slipped farther from comparable 1937 volume."

Railroad Earnings In May Materially Below 1937 Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—Eighty-nine Class 1 railroads had estimated operating revenues of $223,599,685 in May, compared with $287,345,551 in May, 1937, and $367,782,025 in the same month of 1930.

The roads, the Association of American Railroads said, represent 81.5 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class 1 carriers.

Operating revenues of the 89 in May were 22.2 per cent below May, 1937, and 40.7 below May, 1930.

Their freight revenues totaled $177,014,324 in May, compared with $232,969,818 in the same month last year, and $290,106,326 in May, 1930.

Passenger revenues aggregated $25,886,614 in May this year, compared with $28,677,008 in May, 1937, and $50,787,731 in May, 1930.

Huge Supply of Surplus Goods Now Going Into Federal Hands

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Huge supplies of cotton, corn, tobacco, peanuts, wool and turpentine that are passing into the hands of the Government have set quite a few officials to thinking back to the experience of the Hoover Farm Board.

The Government now owns or controls as collateral on loans enough cotton to run American mills for a year. The figures and up to 6,880,000 bales.

In the same fashion, it has about 45,000,000 bushels of corn; 33,500,000 pounds of tobacco; 100,000,000 pounds of peanuts; and over 2,000,000 gallons of turpentine.

Under a new $50,000,000 loan program, thousands of pounds of wool are passing into government warehouses.

Hoover Tried It

The first efforts toward controlling farm prices were undertaken by the Hoover Administration.

Confronted by tumbling markets and excessive supplies, the Hoover Administration created the Federal Farm Board which went into the markets to buy wheat, cotton and other farm products.

The purpose of the buying program was to bolster and stabilize prices by removing surpluses from market channels.

The board bought 2,100,000 bales of cotton and 257,000,000 bushels of wheat at a cost of approximately $350,000,000. Its operations met a degree of temporary success. But when the buying stopped, prices declined sharply. There was a period of 5-cent cotton, 30-cent wheat and 15-cent corn.

The Government liquidated its holdings at a loss estimated at more than $200,000,000.

The Roosevelt Administration abolished the Farm Board and abandoned the surplus purchase method of price-stabilization for the major crops. It inaugurated a practice of making loans on surplus commodities. The objective of the loan programs was to finance farmers desiring to withhold products until markets improved.

However, most of the loans were made at rates higher than market prices. In putting up their crops as collateral for the loans, many farmers looked upon the transactions as sales rather than loans. When prices failed to rise above the loan rate, they surrendered their crops as full payment of their loans.

The present Government-controlled stocks may be augmented by loan programs on crops this and possibly next year. Plans are being made to inaugurate a wheat loan program on this year's indicated record crop. Secretary Wallace has estimated that as much as 200,000,000 bushels of the bread grain may be stored as collateral for such loans.

Worth Less Than Loan Value

Despite Agriculture Department efforts to restrict cotton, corn and tobacco yields this year, officials say it is quite possible that production will be greater than market needs. If so, more of these commodities would go under loan.

The new farm law provides a brake for loans, however. It says loans shall not be made in years when farmers refuse to approve marketing quotas restricting sales of surplus commodities.

Cotton and tobacco growers have already approved quotas for this year's crop. Corn growers may be asked to approve them, depending on crop prospects in August. Quotas cannot be applied to wheat this year.

Officials say there is little they can do with Government-controlled stocks at this time. A Treasury Department appraisal this spring showed that they were worth at current prices about $90,000,000 less than their loan value.

Liquidation of these stocks would result, they said, in heavy losses to the Government and a possible demoralization of the farm price level, now at its lowest point in four years.

The Administration's hope of getting out from under its surplus stocks is pinned almost wholly on the new farm law which igives it machinery with which to restrict production. Successful operation of the law would permit, they said, a gradual release of the Government stocks into trade channels.

They said the release might be made as benefit payments to farmers restricting further crops.

Officials say, however, that unless market demands improve materially, or crop failures result, it may take several years for the crop control program to reduce supplies to a point where the Government might turn loose its holdings without seriously affecting prices.

Meanwhile, the Government will be confronted with such problems as storage, insurance protection and financing of its holdings.

Brokers' Loans Past Week Drop Far Below 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $522,000,000. The week ended June 15 and the total represented a decrease of $192,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,169,000,000.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 11
Home Savings Bank	July 11
Union Savings Bank	July 11
Warren Institution for Savings	July 11
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 20
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 2
Brookline Savings Bank	July 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 11
Brockton Savings Bank	July 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Perhaps the two most closely watched measures of economic well-being are the levels of employment and of prices. Frequently it seems that our political administrators, our trade unionists and our commentators put an increase in employment above an increase in the general standard of living. And perhaps just as frequently industrialists put maintenance of price level higher than maintenance of volume of business.

The business man anxious for his prices is having a peculiarly difficult time at present. At the end of March, 1937, the Economist index of wholesale prices (Sept. 18, 1931, as 100) was 144.3; at the end of 1937 it was 127.8 and at the end of May, 1938, 119.6.

The sterling index of primary products only was 181.9 at the end of March 1937, and 132.2 at the end of May 1938; while the index of dollar prices of primary products fell in the same period from 199.17 to 121.9

The decline began in the second quarter of 1937 as the collapse of a short lived speculative boom, but it continues more as a symptom of depression in the United States, Britain and their economically dependent countries.

The reactions to declining prices of various commodities depend very much upon the nature of the producers' organizations, and their influence with governments. A few commodities may be chosen as examples.

Raw American cotton has fallen in the first week of June by about one halfpenny, per lb, to 4.29 pence, the lowest level in six years. Declining prices has meant two things for the textile industry: shrinkage of markets, and inventory losses. Stocks of American cotton in Great Britain stand now at over 797,000 bales, compared with 400,000 a year ago.

Cocoa More in the News

The Lancashire textile industry is in deepening depression, and seeks a way out through a government supported scheme of industrial self-government, whose main points have been discussed on different occasions in this column. Despite considerable difference of opinion within the industry, the government has just announced its intention to pass legislation to give controlling powers to a majority of the industry as soon as possible.

Cocoa is more prominently in the news. In January 1937 the London quotations for Accra cocoa was 60 shillings per hundredweight; at the beginning of June it stands at 18s. 5d. Earlier this year there was a sellers' boycott on the Gold Coast, but this has been lifted, prices have continued to fall, and in June both West African and Brazilian producers are selling more freely than for several years past. Yet demand is shrinking, and prices will presumably continue to decline, with consequent severe hardships for the laborers in cocoa plantations, who are the weakest link in the economic chain. Low Cocoa prices are one of the contributory factors to the rioting in Jamaica.

The buyers of cocoa for manufacture and sale to consumers are organized in bigger and more powerful units than the producers and sellers of cocoa, and are able to get better protection during a period of falling prices. British chocolate manufacturers have been particularly favored in recent years through the operations of the British milk marketing schemes which have resulted in an increasing supply of cheap milk to manufacturers who have in effect been subsidized by the consumers of liquid milk. The chocolate manufacturer is likely to be far less badly hit by decline in the price of his raw material than the textile manufacturer.

Rubber and tin are two primary products which have been controlled by quantity to influence price for many years; they are both entering another round of seriously restricted production. At the end of March a year ago rubber was 12¼d per pound; today it costs a fraction over 5½d per pound. In the same period the price of tin has fallen from £285 per ton to £163 per ton.

The fall in the price of rubber has been accompanied by successive reductions in the export quota from 90 per cent in the second half of 1937 through 70 per cent in the first quarter of 1938 and 60 per cent in the second quarter to a scheduled 45 per cent for the third quarter. Yet not even this drastic reduction in volume of exports has managed to keep up with declining demand and so enable price to be kept in control.

Again a Tin Pool

Once again a tin pool is to be formed; a plan has been submitted to the industry for segregating a proportion of current output in a buffer pool, with the object of raising price by withholding supplies. Fifty-seven per cent of European votes and 76 per cent of Chinese votes were in favor of the scheme which has been blessed by the Colonial office. Tin control (among whose past supporters were some of the participators in the famous pepper gamble) is a highly respectable affair, if blessing by the British Colonial Office is a mark of respectability. The International Tin Committee has reduced the export quota for the third quarter of the year to 45 per cent of the standard tonnages. The pool is to be formed from this quota, so that market supplies will be drastically reduced. As usual, the quota favors the high cost producer, particularly Bolivia, at the expense of the low cost Malayan producers.

A last example may be included for purposes of comparison. The British steel industry has been able to do what most other industries would like to do: it has had power, supported by the Government's ability to tax imports and fix their quantities, to control its own price level. And in November, 1937, it fixed steel prices for a year at the highest level since the depression. So far prices have been fairly well maintained; but consumption has fallen, stocks have accumulated, new orders are small, and production is declining.

The ability to control price has not yet proved sufficient to protect the industry to any extent satisfactory to the industry itself. High prices in the industry at the beginning of a period of declining trade have tended to aggravate the general setback. What part the industry is to play in the future course of the depression is not yet clear; if it follows the traditional policy it will maintain prices at all costs, and let output and profits decline.

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What's Ahead?

Every investor shoud read the entire series of 9 articles by John K. Barnes entitled, "United States Recovery Ahead." It begins in our June 22 issue. Mr. Barnes' series of articles, "Time to Buy a Fortune," proved valuable to many in 1932 when the gloom was thickest. Don't miss his new series. Also read in June 29 issue "Timing the Turn." This answers the question as to which is the first to initiate recovery—commodities, business or stocks.

50 Stocks Below Working Capital

We will send a copy of this important analysis to every new subscriber. We mention the 10 most attractive stocks in this group. Prepare for the next bull market by returning this "ad" and $1 for our next 4 issues, latest "INDEPENDENT APPRAISALS OF (1600) LISTED STOCKS" and "A Low Priced Stock Guide" (stocks under $10).

The FINANCIAL WORLD
America's 35-Year-Old Investment Weekly
21 C. M. WEST STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Unkindness Of Certain Wills

Without intending to do so, testators sometimes do place unnecessary responsibilities on relatives.

You may think it is an evidence of confidence to name only your wife, husband, sister or brother to administer your Estate. Such action, however, frequently imposes a burden, arduous to persons inexperienced in present-day complications of settling Estates and managing Trusts.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Air Devices	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Illied Int Inv pf (1k)	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Alum Co Am	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
100	A C P&LAww (1.72h)	23½	23½	23½
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	17	16⅞	16⅞
100	Am Gas & El (1.40)	27¾	27¾	27¾
25	Am G&E pf (6)	109¼	109¼	109¼
100	Am Sup Power	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Arctur Rad Tube	¼	¼	¼
200	Ark Nat Gas A	23½	3	3
100	Asso G & El A	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Aviation & Trans	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1200	Barium Stks Stl	1½	1⅜	1⅜
100	Basic Dolomite	5	5	5
100	Bellanca Airc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Berk & Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Birdsbor S Fdy	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Bliss (E W)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Bowm Bilt H	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Braz T & L (1e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	Can Car & F pf (1¾)	28	27½	28
100	Can Marconi	1	1	1
75	Cap City Prod (.45e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Carib Syn	1	1	1
100	Carrier Corp	21¾	21¾	21¾
10	Celluloid 1 pf	51	51	51
100	Centrif Pi (.40)	3½	3½	3½
375	Childs pf	34	33¾	33¾
100	Cities Service new	8	8	8
200	Cit Serv pf	38	37½	38
100	City Auto Stpg	4	4	4⅛
100	City Auto Stpg	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Claude Neon Lts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Clinch Coal	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Colon Develop	2½	2½	2½
100	Colo Fuel&I war	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cons Coppermin	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Cons Stl Corp	3½	3½	3½
100	Cosden Petro	1	1	1
200	Cosden Petro pf	5½	5½	5½
100	Crocker Wh	5½	5½	5½
100	Detroit Gasket	5½	5½	5½
100	Eagle Pich Lead	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Emst G&F 8% pf	13½	11	11
700	El Bond&Sh	6¾	6⅝	6¾
25000	Emp G&F 8% pf	53	53½	53
50	Emp G&F 7% pf	51½	51½	51½
25	Emp G&F 6% pf	50	50	50
100	Equity Exhaus	14½	14½	14½
100	Fisk Rub	5½	5½	5½
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (1¾k)	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
100	Ford M Can A (1)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
70	Gilbert (AC) pf	30	30	30
100	Glen Alden ⅛e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Gorh Inc pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
100	Gray Tel P S	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
75	Gt Atl&P nv	45½	44½	45½
100	Hall Lamp	2	2	2
200	Holling Gold (.65a)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1600	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	16	15¾	16
100	Imp OilLtd reg (½a)	16	16	16
100	Imp Tb Can (.42½e)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
20	Ind Svc 6% pf	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Ind Co N Am (2a)	99½	99½	99½
200	Internat Pet (1½a)	23½	23½	23½
400	Inters Home Eq (.44)	2	2¾	2⅞
100	Jacobs o	3	3	3
1100	Lake Shore M	51¾	51⅝	51¾
300	Leonard Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Lipton (TJ)A (1)	10½	10½	10½
1300	Lockheed Airc	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
100	Lucky Tiger (.02e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Mich Bumper	½	½	½
100	Mich Stl Tube	5	5	5
100	Mid St Pete A vtc	2½	2½	2½
300	Midwest Oil (1)	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	Melybdenum	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
700	Monogram Pict	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Mount City Cop	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
100	Mount Prod (.60)	5	5	5
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
25	Nev Cal El pf (4)	45	45	45
100	NYC Omnibus war	11½	11½	11½
330	Niag Hud Pow	7	7	7
50	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	76	76	76
200	Nor St P A	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Pantepec Oil	5	5	5
200	Prkersbg R&R (1.60)	12½	12½	12½
100	Pennroad (⅛g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25	Pepperell	60	60	60
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3	3	3
10	Pitts & L Erie (½e)	38	38	38
30	P S Ind 7 pr pf	35½	35½	35½
25	Pug Sd P $5 pf	28½	28½	28½
50	Quebec Pow	15	15	15
600	Red Bank Oil	6	6	6
100	Reynolds Inv	¼	¼	¼
100	Richmond Rad	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Rio Grande V G vtc	¼	¼	¼
100	Segal Lock	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Seversky Airc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Sherwin-Wms(1½e)	80	79¾	80
100	Simplicity Pat	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	St Oil Ky	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
300	St Pow & Lt	1	1	1
200	Stand Tube B	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Starrett Corp vtc	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1000	Sterling Brew	3¼	3	3
25	Stetson (JB)	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	Taggart	4⅛	4	4⅛
300	Technicolor (2½e)	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝
100	Texon Oil .45e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Union G Can (.40e)	13	12¾	13
100	Union Prem FS (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	United Airc war	8¼	8¼	8¼

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1@1¼	1@1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

London Market

Short bills	⅝%	⅝%	11/16@¾%
3 mos bills	⅝	⅝	11/16@¾%
Bar gold	140s 10d	140s 10½d	140s 6½d
Bar silver	18 1d	18¾d	19 1d

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@ ⅜%	½@ ⅜%	¼@ ⅜%
60 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	¼@ ⅜
90 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	¼@ ⅜
4 months	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜
5-6 mnths	⅝@ ⅜	⅝@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Bucharest	3½%
Boston	1½	Calcutta	2
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2½
St Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Sofia	5½
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

(By Kidder, Peabody & Co.)

12 noon, June 18

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.97½	$4.97⅛	$4.2397
Cables	4.97¼	4.97⅛	4.2397
France—franc	.0278¾	.0278⅛	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1700	.1700	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2296	.2296	$
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4042	.4041	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5548	.5549	$
Sweden—krona	.2563	.2563	.4537
Norway—krone	.2498	.2499	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2220	.2219	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2362
Ca'ch'via—koruna	.0348½	.0347	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0219½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0449½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2620	.2620	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2350	.2350	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4300	.4300	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2900	.2900	.8440
India—rupee	.262	.3682	.6180
Java—florin	.5564	.5564	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3104	.3104	*
Shanghai—dol	.1859	.1813½	*
Straits—dol	.5775	.5775	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.99½	.9912½	1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate.

B. F. Goodrich Omits Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of B. F. Goodrich Co., rubber manufacturers, Akron, Ohio, have voted to omit the dividend of $1.25 a share on the 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock, which had been paid regularly each quarter up to this time.

Southern Pacific Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Southern Pacific Co., one of the first major railroads to report for May, had a net operating income, before fixed charges and other income, of $418,317, a decrease of $604,879 from May last year. Gross income in May of $15,950,317 was $2,104,058 under a year ago.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
14	Alt Pow 5s '48	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	Ala Pow 5s '51	91¾	91¾	91¾
4	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	101¼	101	101¼
3	As Elec 4½s '53	39	38½	39
3	As G&E 5s '68	27	27	27
1	As G&E 4½s '49 C	25½	25½	25½
4	Atlan City El 3¼s '64	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '55	98	98	98
	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	119½	119½	119½
2	Can Pac 6s '42	101½	101½	101½
13	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	93	92¾	93
10	Cen P&L 5s '56	92	91¾	91⅞
1	Cen St E 6½s '54	30¾	30¼	30¾
13	Cen St P&L 3½s '53	50	49¼	50
5	Chi Dist E 6s '61 B	106	106	106
7	Cities Ser 5s '60	58¾	58⅝	58¾
16	Cities Ser 5s '58	58¼	58	58¼
17	Cities Ser 5s '50	59	58¾	58¾
10	Cit SP & L 5½s '49	56	56	56
6	Cit S Pow 5½s '53	56	55¼	56
3	Comwl Sub 5½s '48 A	103	103	103
9	Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	108	107¾	108
1	Con Gas Utica 4s '43 st	80½	80½	80½
9	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	77	76⅝	76¾
5	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	94¾	94¼	94¼
5	Del El Pow 5½s '59	100	100	100
1	Denver G&E 5s '49	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Det Edison 6s '47 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	East G&F 6s '56	65	65	65
3	Edison El Ill 3½s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	Elec P&L 5s 2030	66⅜	66¼	66¼
33	Emp O&R 5½s '42	91¾	90¾	91
10	Fla P&L 5s '54	86½	86½	86½
1	Gatin P Ss '58	103½	103½	103½
13	Geo Pow 5s '57	12	90	90¼
3	Hacken Wat 5s '77 A	106¼	106¼	106¼
7	Hous Ltg & P 3½s '66	107	106¾	107
3	Ill Pow&L 5½s '54 B	88¾	88	88¾
1	Ind E Ss '61 C	78½	78½	78½
1	Indnplis Gas 5s '52	67	67	67
1	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
15	Inters Pow 6s '52	29½	29	29⅞
23	Inters Pow 5s '57	50	49¾	50
1	Inters P Svc 4½s '58	68¼	68¼	68¼
3	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	102½	101¾	102½
4	Jer Cen P&L4½s61C	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Kan G&E 6s 2022A	115	115	115
1	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	07¾	07¾	07¾
35	Lou P&L 5s '57	104	103½	104
3	Midland Val 6s '43	55¼	55¼	55¼
1	Mid St. Pet 6½s45A	76	76	76
13	Minn P&L 4½s '78	92½	91¾	92¼
3	Minn P&L 5s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	82	82	82
1	Miss Pow 5s '55	76	76	76
1	N Engc&E 5s'50	50½	50½	50½
1	N Eng G&E 5s '47	51	51	51
4	N Eng Pow 5½s'54	86¾	86	86
2	NOrl PS 6s'49	76	76	76
7	NY Pow&L4½s'67	107⅝	107	107⅜
1	NY St&G 4½s'80	91	91	91
2	Nor Ind PubS4½s8a	46½	46½	46½
4	Nor Ind PubS5s'69	100½	100½	100½
2	OklaNatGas4½s '51A	101¼	101	101
6	Pac P&L 5s '55	71	71	71
5	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	Pen El 4s '71F	87¾	87¾	87¾
4	Pen Wat&P 5s '40	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Pen W&P 4½s '68B	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Peo Gas L&C 4s '61D	91½	91½	91½
3	Pitts Steel 6s '48	91	91	91
1	Pub S N Ill 5s '66 C	106	106	106
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '80 E	104½	104½	104½
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '60 I	106	106	106
1	Pug Sd P & L 5½s'49	72½	72½	72½
1	Safe Har W 4½s '79	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Scripps 5½s '43	99½	99½	99½
6	Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	104	103¾	104
2	S E P&L 6s 2025A	91½	91½	91½
3	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	So Ind Ry 4s '51	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
5	Stand G&E 6s '35 ct	47½	47½	47½
1	Sta G&E 6s'35 cv ct	48	48	48
3	Stand G&E 6s'66	49	49	49
5	Stand P&L 6s'57	47	47	47
2	Superpwr Ill 4½s'68	105½	105½	105½
1	Tenn Pub S 5s'70	93¾	93¾	93¾
4	Tex P&L 5s'56	103	103	103
3	Tide Wat P 5s'79 A	79½	79	79½
2	Twin CRT 5½s'52 A	54¾	54¾	54¾
1	Unit El NJ 4s'49	114½	114½	114½
2	Unit L&P 6s'75	71	71	71
2	Unit L&Ry 6s'52 A	106½	106½	106½
2	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	74½	73	74½
4	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	18¼	18¼	18¼
4	Wash Ry&El 4s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	West Newsp Un 6s '44	37¾	37¼	37⅜
7	W Un G&E 5½s'55A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Wis2Min L&P 5s '44	106¾	106½	106½
2	York Rys 5s '37	78½	78½	78½

Foreign Bonds

2	Ger C Mun 7s '47	20¾	20¾	20¾
1	Mendosa Pr 4es '51 st	80	80	80
2	Russian 6½s 1919	¾	¾	¾
1	Santa Fe Arg 4s '45 st	56	56	56
20	Terni Elec 6½s '53	60	58½	60

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Power Output Off 10 P. C. Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States for the week ended June 11 amounted to 1,991,787,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of .6 of 1 per cent over 1,878,851,000 in the preceding week but 10 per cent under 2,214,166,000 in the like week last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute reported the following percentage declines from last year according to major geographic areas: New England 11.9, Middle Atlantic 5.4, Central Industrial 16.8, West Central 5.3 Southern States 7.7 Rocky Mountain 22.9 Pacific Coast 1.1.

FSCC Flour Purchase Totals 914,900 Barrels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has announced the purchase of 914,900 barrels of flour at a cost of about $4,200,000 from millers in virtually all sections of the country for distribution among needy families.

This acquisition was in addition to 134,000 barrels bought several weeks ago.

F. R. Wilcox, Vice-President of the Corporation, said the purchase program was designed "primarily to relieve temporary market distress and to increase use of wheat, of which there is a large surplus."

The new purchase amounted to a total of nearly 9,000,000 bags of flour. It will be distributed to needy families through State relief agencies.

Accountants Institute Leases Three New Floors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Institute of Accountants has leased three floors in the six-story building at 13-15 East Forty-first street from Burroughs, Wellcome and Company The lease is for a term of 12 years and involves a total rental of approximately $200,000, according to John L Carey, Secretary of the Institute.

The American Institute will move to the Forty-first street address, to be known as the American Institute of Accountants Building, on or about August 1. Extensive alterations will be made before the new tenant takes possession.

Livestock Prices Generally Higher In All Sections

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Continued small receipts supported the market on all species of livestock. Strictly good, choice, and prime steers sold a little higher, even though eastern dressed beef market was a draggy and lower affair. Prime weighty steers reached $11.10, a new high on the crop, as were long yearlings at $10.50, and 1,000 lb. yearling steers at $10.35.

Hogs closed strong to 25c. higher, with light butchers up most and lambs finished better with native springers up to 9.50, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Numerous loads of fed steers—and about 95 per cent of the steer run comprised fed offerings—sold at $10-$10.75. A sisable sprinkling made $10.80-$10.90, the top steers at $11.10 scaling 1334 and 1409 lbs. In a general way, it was an $8.75-$9.75 market, but very little comprised grassy and short-fed steers that had to sell under $8.25. A few southwesterns showed up to bring $6.50-$7.40.

But the supply of grass cattle is unusually small for this time of the year, this development suggesting that practically everything in the steer line is going for slaughter purposes, and that stocker and feeder cattle, of native vintage, at least, are extremely scarce.

All interests supported the hog market. Weighty butchers and sows made up a good share of the crop. The closing top was $9.30, back to the season's high time. Late rounds saw all buying interests active on 170-240 lb. averages at $9.10-$9.25; 250-280 lbs. $8.85-$9.10, and 290-325 lbs. $8.65-8.85. Medium weight and weighty sows meanwhile were bringing $7.35-$7.85, the above prices suggesting the very favorable hog and corn ration which now obtains.

Old crop lambs have practically disappeared, but springers are rushing in from every point of the compass. Values fell sharply late last week, but came back measurably, natives selling at $9.50 down, with western springers at $9.25 down to $8.50. Liberal native runs are not expected at once, but more new croppers are in sight, while old crop shorn offerings relegate themselves into the dido class, best old croppers this week selling at $6.75. Southern and eastern springers are running rather freely.

U. S.-British Pact Seen as Main Hope For Greater Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The best hope of improvement in international business depends upon special trade agreements and particularly upon that now being negotiated between Britain and the U. S. A.

Sir Geoffrey R. Clarke expressed this opinion in his presidential address, delivered in London at this year's annual meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. Going on to denounce international quotas, embargoes, monetary restrictions and other obstacles to the exchange of goods and services, Sir Geoffrey poured cold water upon the supposition that any general acceptance can be expected for Monsieur Paul van Zeeland's recent admirable proposals in this direction.

"We can never return to free trade, even if we wanted to," he said, "and the best we can hope for is some arrangement, some agreement which will lead to a rational method by which goods and services can be exchanged for goods and services upon fairly equitable terms. That is the aim or I presume it is the aim of our trade negotiations with the United States of America."

Bank Clearings Off 5.4 P. C. Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for 22 leading cities of the United States for the week ended June 15 totaled $5,827,592,000, a decrease of 5.4 per cent under the $6,159,233,000 for the like week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

In the preceding week clearings had been 6 per cent above last year, the first rise over the corresponding period a year earlier in 30 weeks.

The June 15 week aggregate was $60,807,000 under the preceding week.

For New York City alone, clearings in the June 15 week amounted to $3,962,742,000, against $3,872,344,000 a year ago, a gain of 2.3 per cent, and the only gain recorded among the 22 cities. For the cities, excluding New York City, the aggregate was $1,864,850,000 against $2,286,889,000 in the like 1937 week, a decrease of 18.5 per cent.

Biggest declines under a year ago at individual cities included Pittsburgh, drop of 39.6 per cent, Detroit 38, Seattle 25.6, Buffalo 24.7, Cincinnati 24.2, Cleveland 23.1, Boston 21 and St. Louis 20.8.

Chicago clearings totaled $297,900,000, a decrease of 11.6 under the $336,900,000 a year ago.

Newspaper Advertising Shows a Drop of 16 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

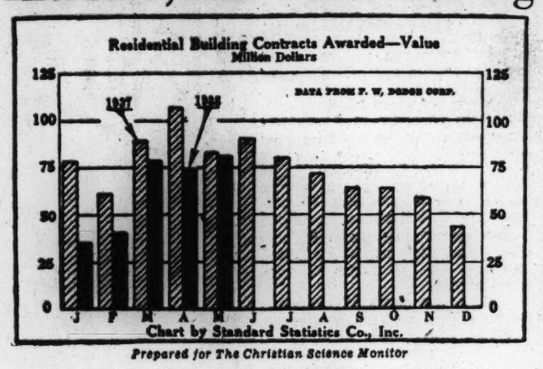
NEW YORK—The monthly index of newspaper advertising in Printers' Ink shows a decline in May of 16.1 per cent from May, 1937, and a decline of 2.6 per cent from April, when corrected for seasonal variations.

Farm paper advertising for May declined 18.6 per cent from a year ago and 3.4 per cent from the preceding month.

McDonald Approved

WASHINGTON—Senate banking and currency committee reported favorably the reappointment of Stewart McDonald as Federal Housing Administrator for four-year term beginning June 30.

Residential Building Contracts Increase; Still Under Year Ago



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Residential building awards are up from the low levels of the first three months of the year but they still make unfavorable comparisons with a year earlier.

Steel Employment Increases During Intensive Technological Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Instead of declining as a result of the large-scale adoption in the last 11 years of continuous rolling mills and other technological advances in mill equipment, total employment in the steel industry actually increased in that period of intensive mechanical progress, according to a study by the American Iron and Steel Institute of employment in companies producing sheet steel, a product in which technological progress has been especially marked.

Between 1926 and 1937, employment in four leading steel companies operating continuous mills for all or part of the period increased 28 per cent—a greater gain than that for the steel industry as a whole, employment in which rose 23 per cent over the period.

Employment Rises

Closely matching the gain in the number employed in steel companies operating continuous mills was the increase in the number employed in sheet steel producing companies which do not have continuous mills. The number employed in those companies during 1937 was 25 per cent greater than the number employed in the same companies in 1926.

The sharp increase between 1926 and 1937 in the number employed in sheet-producing companies, including both those operating continuous mills and those not so equipped, was brought about both by a reduction in working hours from 54 to less than 40 hours per week, and by the greatly increased output, of better quality at lower prices, made possible principally through the introduction of continuous rolling mills.

Physical Toil Eased

Although the introduction of continuous mills and other technological improvements in steelmaking has not resulted in reducing the total number employed in the industry, it has served both to lighten the physical toil involved in steel production and to increase labor's productivity and earning ability.

At the same time, it has in many cases resulted in changing the type of work of individual employees, as, for instance, from operating a conventional hand rolling mill to serving as inspector or as a millwright or in some other capacity.

Testifies American Concern Forced To Buy Foreign Metal

NEW YORK (AP) — George A. Haskell, President of the Baush Machine Tool Company of Springfield, Mass., testified in the Government's anti-trust suit against the Aluminum Company of America that his company was unable to purchase alumina in the United States but was forced to buy in France and Germany.

Although Mr. Haskell is employed in an advisory capacity by the aluminum company, he appeared as a Government witness before Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey in the trial which is expected to last a year.

Admitted as evidence was a letter to Mr. Haskell from the Montana Company of Germany saying: "An interest has been taken in our bauxite company by an American company. We are still open to negotiations for a supply of bauxite as proposed by you. Can you contract for quantity?"

Mr. Haskell also told of negotiations with James B. Duke, entered into in 1924, with a view to developing an aluminum plant on the Saguenay River in Canada. He said the river was a promising field for aluminum operations because of the cheap power possibilities there.

According to the Government's complaint, while still negotiating with Mr. Haskell, Mr. Duke sold his Saguenay River holdings to the aluminum company for several million dollars worth of stock and a seat on the Aluminum company's board.

Business Personals

H. H. Robson, Vice-President of the United Fruit Company in charge of steamship and domestic pier operations, has been elected a director by the board of directors. Mr. Robson has been connected with the United Fruit Company for 18 years and is regarded as an expert on all matters relating to ocean transportation.

Organization of a new Chicago investment firm to be known as Brailsford & Co. which will conduct a general investment business specializing in the underwriting and distribution of industrial securities has been announced. Officers include Walter R. Brailsford, President; Mac Merrill Birnbaum, Vice-President and Treasurer; Ralph Hubbart, Vice-President and Secretary; and Arthur T. Rodger, Vice-President. Mr. Brailsford was formerly President of F. A. Brewer & Co., Inc.

Francis W. Swain has retired as a partner of Spencer, Swain & Co., but will continue to be actively associated with the firm. Mr. Swain, who has been in the investment business for approximately 15 years, became a partner of Spencer, Swain & Co. in 1930.

Charles J. Hardy, President of the J. G. Brill Company; H. L. Andrews, Vice-President of the General Electric Company, and Charles E. Stephens, Vice-President of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, have been appointed to the executive committee of the Electric Railway Equipment Securities Corporation. Mr. Hardy was elected chairman.

Frank H. James, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Hat Corporation of America, has been elected President of the Hat Institute, New York. He replaces George L. Russell, Jr., Vice-President and Treasurer of John B. Stetson Company.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 9.00; export 8.76. Tin steady; spot and nearby 40.87½; forward 40.92½. Lead steady; New York spot 4.00-4.05; East St. Louis 3.85. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Wolframite unchanged.

1938 Wheat Crops Face Rain Excess And Rust Hazards

CHICAGO, June 18 (AP)—Apprehension that black rust damage will work northward and east now is adding to wheat price enhancement due to curtailed harvest prospects Southwest and West.

Despite widespread efforts to forestall ill effects, notably by wholesale planting of rust-resistant seed in spring crop areas, the broad scope of the plague this season and its surprise advanced stage are far from reassuring to traders. Latest reports indicate presence of black rust in most of northern and eastern Kansas and also liberally scattered over Nebraska fields.

Crop Faces Hazards

Too much rain causing winter crop harvest delays Southwest and tending to reduce the yield appears likewise to be increasing the danger of unusual spread of rust damage in spring wheat regions North, as well as through the soft wheat states East. Particular anxiety is aroused because last year for the first time on record much damage in soft wheat sections was ascribed to black rust.

Vividly illustrating the drastic reduction of winter crop forecasts that were made a few weeks ago is the circumstance that an elevator company which operates throughout Kansas has now estimated the state's probable harvest as 151 million bushels. This contrasts with the Government estimate of 193 million for June 1. Similar disappointing figures are current also regarding Oklahoma—40 and 50 million bushels, against 70 million bushels earlier.

New Estimates More Bullish

On the other hand, much interest is being shown as to a current trade analysis which has gained wide notice and which implies that even if this year's winter crop were reduced to 730 million bushels, and the domestic spring wheat output be only average, with Canada having but 200 million bushels available for Europe, United States export prospects are slim.

R. W. Bell of Lamson Bros. & Co., who made the tentative analysis, suggests that this country would possess 435 million bushels usable for carryover and exports until July 1, 1939, and that European import requirements as at present figured could virtually be filled from sources other than the United States. Black rust, however, he adds, might make an altogether different picture.

Prolonged wet weather, a big hindrance to corn planting, gives an upward impulse to corn and oats values. Rye has responded to wheat market jumps.

Provisions re

Palestine Accord Halted by Policy Of Arab Faction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Refusal of the Arab moderates to testify before the Commission sent over by Britain two months ago to work over details of the Palestine partition plan indicate that the British project for settling the Arab-Jew dispute by partitioning the country still faces strong opposition.

The Arab moderates of the National Defense Party, in a memorandum to the Commission, declare that they will not submit material to it and express disappointment with the British Government's determination to pursue its policy of partition "contrary to the unanimous rejection of the scheme in concert with the whole of the Arab and Moslem World."

The effect of this opposition upon the Commission, which has been given wide scope in suggesting modification of the original plan of partitioning Palestine between Arabs and Jews, with the area around Jerusalem under British mandate, remains to be seen. The plan was the work of a Royal Commission sent out to Palestine in November, 1936, which in its report advocated partition as the most hopeful solution.

The British Government in July, 1937, decided to support the proposal, but, in view of the opposition aroused from both Arabs and Jews, delayed action pending consideration by the League Mandates Commission. This Commission confined itself largely to urging more study of the situation and facilities for apprenticeship in self-government by both Jews and Arabs, after which Britain announced that it would send a second Commission to work over details.

Position of Arab Moderates

The moderate Arab party declares that no partition scheme, in whatever modified form, could solve the Palestine problem, and that the Government's insistence on it "simply prolongs the present uncertain position and must involve the country in further bloodshed."

It claims to represent every Arab in the country and affirms that so long as the terms of reference of the Commission are confined to the execution of the plan, not a single Arab would come forward to give evidence.

The memorandum reiterates the Arab demands for the cancelling of the Mandate "which the Royal Commission had declared and experience had shown to be unworkable"; the setting up of a "national representative Government allied with Great Britain by a treaty similar to that with Iraq, in which minority rights would be safeguarded"; and the retaining of the present numerical proportion between the Arab and Jewish populations.

This demand is more moderate than that of the Mufti which had urged before the Royal Commission that the proportion of Jews to Arabs should be that at the end of the World War—7 per cent Jews to 93 per cent Arabs, and not as at present —30 to 70 per cent.

The Defense Party further urges that the Commission should counsel the Government to release all Arab internees and allow Arab exiles to return to Palestine.

Since its arrival in Jerusalem April 27, the Commission has been touring the country in order to acquire a more than theoretical knowledge of places and problems with which it will have to deal.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

Deal slogan that people cannot be allowed to starve.

America faces an election to pass on the complicated course of events, rotating on a fairly simple nub: The question how a rich nation is to manage its riches for the maximum benefit of the greatest number. It will take many elections to sift the wisest course from today's confused cross-currents.

* * *

In voting a study of monopolies, Congress may have foreshadowed the next stage in the drama of governmental versus private direction of the economic system.

Press Investigation: Page 1.

* * *

Who Bombs China?

American outrage over Japanese bombing of Chinese civilians received an object lesson in self-examination. It is the old story of private gain versus humanitarian sympathies. Americans with warplanes and gasoline to sell go ahead, and excuse themselves—if they bother—by arguing that someone would sell to Japan anyway.

America supplies 60 per cent of Japan's oil. Airplane material exported to Japan amounted to $1,889,024 in April, and $1,334,608 in May.

Secretary Hull urged private manufacturers to refrain from supplying wings and talons for Japan's eagles of war. Protest meetings were organized by peace societies.

* * *

England, too, still stinging from Fascist pin-pricks about British bombings of native colonial villages in the past, saw a boycott against Japan gaining momentum.

Canton endured another week of bombings in one of the most sustained series of air raids in the entire China war. Casualties are estimated between 6,000 and 10,000.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, American-educated wife of China's Generalissimo, declared in a North American Newspaper Alliance release that the powers are aiding Japan by failing to aid China.

* * *

Flooded Battlefields

"China's Sorrow," the Yellow River, is holding Japan in check as well as taking its usual toll on North China's countryside. The Chinese have at least that much consolation, but the war is responsible for neglect of dikes.

Southward along China's other great river, the Yangtze, Japanese took Anking, capital of Anhwei Province, about 125 miles overland from Hankow, goal of the Japanese drive.

U. S. naval vessels were ordered to stay at their posts above Wuhu on the Yangtze, despite a Japanese warning for their withdrawal.

China's German military advisers, who were ordered home some weeks ago, are reported leaving at the end of this month.

Austria's Debts

Germany, in absorbing Austria, insists she did not absorb that nation's debts. British precedents in South Africa are cited by Walther Funk, Economics Minister.

The United States, in a note presented before Herr Funk's interpretation had been made public, held that Germany is liable, and demanded payment. The debt in question is for $20,000,000, America's share in an international relief loan.

Eight nations have protested Germany's default. Berlin indicates that bilateral arrangements may be made with the creditors.

* * *

Reichsführer Hitler on Tuesday inaugurated work on a 25-year program to beautify Berlin, at a cost of 25,000,000,000 marks, or about $10,000,000,000.

* * *

Hague and the 'Reds'

Communists, according to Federal Court testimony of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, are people without place in the American Government, who should be "driven" out or sent to a "camp" in Alaska.

The injunction suit in which the Mayor and other City officials are defendants climaxes a series of incidents, including the dispersal of a meeting where Norman Thomas was to speak some weeks ago.

* * *

On the stand, Mayor Hague admitted that the C. I. O. had made a peace offer as long ago as last December. The C. I. O. and the American Civil Liberties Union are joint complainants, seeking an injunction against Jersey City officials on the ground that they have interfered with civil liberties.

The German press has commended Mayor Hague for battling Communism, and for not criticizing National Socialism along with other isms.

* * *

The issue of civil liberties also enters prominently into the Constitutional Convention at Albany. Governor Lehman of New York demands a ban on wire-tapping. Mayor La Guardia supports District Attorney Dewey in his appeal for leaving law enforcement agents free to act.

* * *

Quick re-Views

Labor Secretary Frances Perkins is first American Cabinet member to take part officially in an International Labor Conference at Geneva.

Czech municipal elections end with Sudeten-German gains.

Stalin wins elections in Georgia and Armenia, first two of 11 elections in Soviet Russia's divisions.

Wedding of Week: John Roosevelt and Anne Lindsay Clark wed in the presence of President Roosevelt at Nahant near Boston.

Behind Harlan Trial, No. 4: Page 1.

Empire Defense: Page 1.

Palestine Woes: Page 15.

Princeton U. Men Fight Moore Degree On Hague Premise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 17—Liberal members of Princeton University's faculty and one third of its student body today had moved into the civil liberties controversy that is storming over the policies of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City. Four petitions, protesting the award of an honorary degree to Gov. A. Harry Moore, long a Hague political ally, were in circulation among faculty, upper classmen, and under classmen on the campus, it was learned here today. One of the protests, to which half of the faculty members were said to be signatories, was handed to President Harold W. Dodds.

The formula of the petitions was an objection to putting "the University's stamp of approval on Mayor Frank Hague by offering his puppet, Governor Moore, an honorary degree" as being contrary to the "tolerance and freedom for which Princeton stands."

Dr. Dodds refused to comment on the petitions or even to confirm that Governor Moore was listed for an honorary doctorate, saying that this information was never disclosed until the degrees were bestowed.

As Governor, Mr. Moore is ex-officio presiding officer of the University Board of Trustees, and it was reliably stated here that he was confirmed by the board for an honorary degree last winter.

Sydney

(Continued from Page 1)

would also encourage an interchange of officers and men between the defense forces of the different participating nations. A plan to interchange Royal Australian Air Force squadrons and Royal Air Force squadrons at Singapore has been announced, and later developments will include the interchange of squadrons between Australia and New Zealand as soon as new long-range bombers are in commission. These machines will enable the Tasman Sea to be flown as part of service routine.

Island Titles Involved

Another important function of the proposed Pacific Defense Council will be to consider the positioning of advanced defense posts, and it is in this respect, because of the United States' claims to certain Pacific outpost islands for use as air bases, that the plan most closely touches that country.

It has been suggested, for example, that the Royal Air Force should establish its first Pacific station at Fiji, that Australia should provide stations at Papua and Lord Howe or Norfolk Island, and that New Zealand should consider a station near Samoa. In this way a network of outer defenses would be established capable of isolating an aerial attack and by means of patrols advise any impending ocean attack.

If the suggestion is adopted, it is likely that Australia will become a munition-manufacturing center for the Pacific and that contracts will be placed to insure emergency supplies to the British forces in the Far East in addition to the New Zealand defense arms. Connected with this, it may be necessary to build up an efficient transport system to insure the greatest possible efficiency in dispatch.

2,062 Postmasters Confirmed in Week

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The Senate set a record by confirming 2,062 postmaster nominations in the last seven days.

Under a bill recently passed, first, second and third class postmasters will be eligible for permanent reappointment upon passing a non-competitive examination at the end of their four-year terms.

Lock of Nelson's Hair Brings £11 at Auction

DORCHESTER, England, June 18 (AP)—A lock of hair of Lord Nelson, hero of Trafalgar, was sold at auction here yesterday for £11.

The lock was among heirlooms of the family of Masterman Thomas Hardy, Nelson's flag captain.

A copy of the prayer which Nelson composed within sight of the French and Spanish fleets before the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 was auctioned for £9 9s.

Hardy's nightshirt was knocked down for 32s.

Georgia Tech Spurs Ceramics Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—With the award here recently of a charter to the Georgia School of Technology by the American Ceramic Society, made by Ross C. Purdy, General Secretary of the national society, recognition came to Georgia Tech for its development of one of the State's important raw materials.

Georgia furnishes 60 per cent of the kaolin used in America. The State has large deposits also of limestone, barite, manganese, fullers earth, and glass sand. All of these materials are used in the manufacture of pottery, tile, and porcelain.

It is hoped further development of Georgia's minerals will attract manufacturing.

Does Press Mislead Public?

(Continued from Page 1)

ferred to the action of the committee in which the declaration is contained.

Inquiry Called "Dangerous"

Clark—There appeared a few weeks ago a leading article in the Baltimore Sun, in which it was set forth that the Lobby Committee would make an objective study of the rights of the press or abuses of the liberty of the press. I think that any suggestion that the Senate is starting out to investigate alleged transgressions on the part of the press will be one of the most dangerous things that ever happened in this country.

Schwellenbach—Let me say that there is no intention, and never has been any intention on the part of the committee to make an investigation such as was indicated by the newspapers.

Burke—That is very fine indeed. A similar assurance from the Senator from Indiana has not been given, at least upon the floor of the Senate.

Minton—I give the assurance. Let me tell the Senator where the story came from.

All to Be Covered

Mr. Minton then said the idea had come from Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, and that the tentative proposal was to investigate both pro and anti New Deal papers. He charged one newspaperman in writing the story had altered his words to make it appear he would investigate only anti-New Deal papers.

Minton—This is the kind of thing to which I have been subjected ever since I had the temerity to suggest upon the floor of the Senate that the so-called free press of the country wanted to gag free speech by censoring the radio. In order to test out the good faith of the so-called free press of the country I suggested a little bill which would make it a crime for a newspaper deliberately to lie; I discovered, for the first time in my life, that it was necessary in the running of a newspaper to be able deliberately to lie.

Clark—If the Senator will permit me, I understand Mr. Goebbels in Germany has been conducting an objective study of the truth not only of German, but foreign newspapers, throughout the period of Nazi domination of Germany.

Minton—Perhaps he has. Does the Senate object to that?

Burke—I deny the right of any committee of the United States Senate to make an objective study, or any other kind of a study, of the editorial or news policy of any of the newspapers of the country.

Logan—I desire to ask the Senator if he cannot find a distinction between the investigation of the newspapers, or their policies and the investigation of a corrupt motive which induces a newspaper to mislead the public?

Burke—I do not want to commission anyone with the power to investigate the motives, the hidden meanings, and the desires which might have been in the minds of the newspaper publishers. That policy is something that does not go along with freedom of the press at all.

A specific charge, against a named newspaper, that it had committed some wrong might call for an investigation, but not a blanket indictment against the press of the whole country, with a spying, investigating committee to go out and determine its secrets, what is was doing, and why.

Byrnes—The lobby committee will be continued. This resolution does not extend its life.

Burke—It gives it the sinews of war.

Byrnes—The question here is whether or not a committee of the Senate which is to be continued, should be denied even $12,500.

Stand of Tydings Defined

Burke—If I were chairman of a committee, and announced that I was going out to make an objective study of newspaper policies in this country, I hope the Senate would not give me a red cent.

Clark—If they intend to conduct an investigation which shall constitute more or less of an American OGPU over the policies of American newspapers I am not willing to vote for it.

Connally—My colleague and deskmate, the Senior Senator from Maryland (Mr. Tydings) has just called me on the long-distance telephone from Havre de Grace and requested that I make the following statement. He denied he had made any suggestion for a general investigation of newspapers, but said that if any investigation was to be undertaken, in view of certain complaints made to him by a number of other Senators as to having been libeled by two columnists, he thought the two columnists should be investigated.

(Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley pointed out that the Lobby Committee might continue with its limited funds through the summer, without the additional appropriation. Mr. Minton agreed, and Mr. Barkley and Mr. Byrnes promised to bring the item up next term.)

Burke—I think the country will be able to survive the absence of the "objective study of newspapers" during the interim.

Minton—I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that it may go on anyway! We have enough money to do it.

A "Black Page in History"

Schwellenbach—So long as Senator Black was a member of the Committee and Chairman of the Committee he was attacked from one end of the country to another. The attack continued even by those who last year said it was terrible to attack a member of the Supreme Court. Since the Senator from Indiana became its chairman he has been subjected to the same sort of foul attack by the newspapers and magazines of the country.

Burke—I desire to say for myself that I consider one of the blackest pages in the history of Senate action took place under the direction of the Lobby Investigating Committee; and so far as I am concerned, I propose to protest vigorously against any repetition of that kind of conduct.

(Mr. Burke then reviewed the Committee's investigation of the farm magazine Rural Progress, and charged that the purpose of the Lobby Committee was to "remove the mask from all the editors and publishers of the papers of the country."

Mr. Minton had the last word with a defense of his investigation of this magazine, of which Dr. Glenn Frank is head at a salary of $25,000 a year. Dr. Frank is also head of the Republican Committee of 100).

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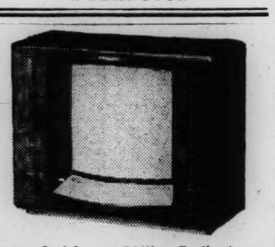

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Daily Features Page

A Word a Day

Anterior—*An-teer'-ih-er* (*a* short, *ee* as in *feet*, *i* short, *e* as in *maker*—but a trace of circumflex *o* is recommended in the measured speech of platform practice).

The Latin adjective *ante*, "before," had a comparative degree, *anterior*, which meant "more in before." This form was taken bodily into English; and it is used by the best writers as applicable both to time and space. In the sense of "before in time" it is synonymous with "prior"; and in the sense of "before in space" it denotes "before or toward the front"—as opposed to "posterior."

Aphorism—*Af'-o-rizm* (*a* and *i* short, *o* as in *obey*).

This word is derived from the Greek *aphorismos*, "a short, pithy sentence; a definition" (from *aphorizein*, "to define or mark off"). We use our word to designate a concise statement of a rule or fundamental, or a pithy sentence stating a general doctrine; for example: "He loves most who serves best."

There are no contradictory aphorisms in the teachings of the Way-shower.

Christian Science—Avoid *Kris'-tih-an Sines* (or *Sahnce* or *Si'-unse*); sound it preferably *Kris'-chan* (*i* short, *a* as in *account*) *Si'-ense*.

Coincide—*Ko-in-side'* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Our word came to us through the French *coincider*, "to agree; to fall or meet in the same point" (Latin *cum*, "together," and *cadere*, "to fall"). We use "coincide" in the sense of "to correspond exactly; to occupy the same place; to occur at the same time."

Demonstratively—The *a* is obscured as in *sofa*, *de-mon'-stra-tiv-lih*.

Dogma—*Dog'-ma* (*o* short-circumflex as in *soft*, *a* as in *sofa*).

This word comes to us from the Greek *dogma*, "that which seems good; a received opinion" (*dokeo*, "I think"). We apply "dogma" to a religious or philosophic teaching or opinion. It is not to be confused with "truth," although certain dogmas may be based on truth. Truth is eternal and unchangeable; but a dogma depends for its authority on the body which maintains it.

Endue—*En-du'* (*e* short, *u* long).

The root of this word (also spelled "indue") is the Latin *induere*, "to put into; to put on; to clothe with." "Invest" is a synonym; but we may remember that we are invested with that which is external, but endued with that which is internal—that is, we may be invested with clothing or an office, but endued with qualities. ("Endow" is a variation of "endue.")

Inculcate—Preferably *in-kul'-kate*.

This word, from the Latin *in*, "on," and *calcare*, "to tread" (*calx*, "heel"), suggests a thorough pressing in; and we use the word in the sense of "to teach or instill by constantly impressing ideas upon another."

As compared with "implant," "inculcate" emphasizes the persistent, thorough endeavor; "implant" stresses the permanency of the result. It is a satisfying thought that by diligently inculcating right ideas, we may permanently implant them.

"In the year 1866"—Although "1866" may be correctly read *eighteen sixty-six*, literary style favors *eighteen hundred and sixty-six*—but even in platform practice the *and* must be a background word, receiving no stress whatever (virtually *'n'*).

Pharaohs—Preferably *Fair'-oze*.

Precipitate—*Pre-sip'-ih-tate*.

If certain minerals are dissolved in an acid, and then a base is added, the matter in solution is precipitated (Latin *praecipitare*, "to cast headlong")—that is, it is, in a slightly different form, restored to tangible form. It was there, but not revealed, before the addition of the base.

Sacrifice—The verb is sounded preferably *sak'-rih-fize*; the noun, *sak'-rih-fise*.

Straitly (Matt. 9:30)—The Greek word back of "straitly charged" is used in the New Testament in the sense of "to charge with earnest admonition" (Thayer: "Greek Lexicon").

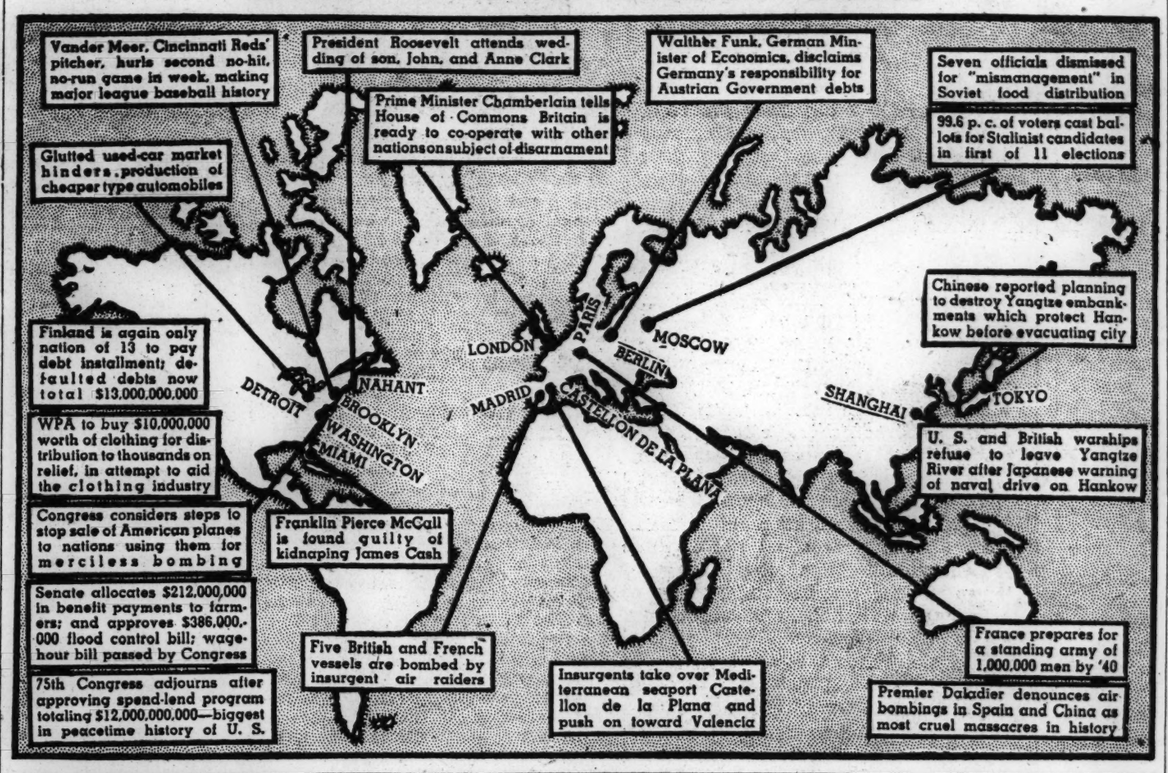
Thence, thenceforth—The *th* is "voiced" as in *then*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin*.

Tractable—*Trak'-ta-bl* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*).

This word was absorbed into English from the Latin *tractabilis*, "manageable, easily wrought," an extension of *tractare*, "to handle, treat" (intensive form of *trahere*, "to draw"). The early application of our word was to the softer and easily drawn metals such as lead and gold; and it is still good usage to refer, for instance, to "tractable gold." But the application has been extended; and the principal use of the word today is in the sense of "capable of being easily led, taught, managed, or controlled; docile; governable; pliant"; for example: "He was a tractable learner."

Watereth, waters—*Wau-*, not *wat-*.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Vander Meer, Cincinnati Reds' pitcher, hurls second no-hit, no-run game in week, making major league baseball history
President Roosevelt attends wedding of son, John, and Anne Clark
Walther Funk, German Minister of Economics, disclaims Germany's responsibility for Austrian Government debts
Seven officials dismissed for "mismanagement" in Soviet food distribution
99.6 p. c. of voters cast ballots for Stalinist candidates in first of 11 elections
Glutted used-car market hinders production of cheaper type automobiles
Prime Minister Chamberlain tells House of Commons Britain is ready to co-operate with other nations on subject of disarmament
Finland is again only nation of 13 to pay debt installment; defaulted debts now total $13,000,000,000
Chinese reported planning to destroy Yangtze embankments which protect Hankow before evacuating city
WPA to buy $10,000,000 worth of clothing for distribution to thousands on relief, in attempt to aid the clothing industry
U. S. and British warships refuse to leave Yangtze River after Japanese warning of naval drive on Hankow
Congress considers steps to stop sale of American planes to nations using them for merciless bombing
Franklin Pierce McCall is found guilty of kidnaping James Cash
Senate allocates $212,000,000 in benefit payments to farmers; and approves $386,000,000 flood control bill; wage-hour bill passed by Congress
Five British and French vessels are bombed by insurgent air raiders
France prepares for a standing army of 1,000,000 men by '40
75th Congress adjourns after approving spend-lend program totaling $12,000,000,000—biggest in peacetime history of U. S.
Insurgents take over Mediterranean seaport Castellon de la Plana and push on toward Valencia
Premier Daladier denounces air bombings in Spain and China as most cruel massacres in history
LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
BERLIN
MADRID
CASTELLON DE LA PLANA
DETROIT
NAHANT
BROOKLYN
WASHINGTON
MIAMI
SHANGHAI
TOKYO

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Definition

"What do they mean by twaddle?"

"That refers to arguments advanced by the other side."

Old Friend

"Hello, Gray; why, you've shaved off your moustache! I really wouldn't have recognized you if it hadn't been for my umbrella!"—Birmingham Weekly Post.

Logical

The aggressive chap stepped up to the employment manager of the large auto repair shop, saying: "I'm looking for a job as a mechanic."

The employment manager studied the applicant. "Just a moment," he said. "Are you the fellow we fired yesterday?"

"That's right," nodded the mechanic.

"In that case," queried the employment manager, "why do you come in here looking for a job?"

"Why not?" demanded the mechanic. "I lost it here, didn't I?"

Pause for Reflection

"You've been out with worse-looking fellows than I am, haven't you?"

She did not reply.

"I said, you've been out with worse-looking fellows than I am, haven't you?"

"I heard you the first time; I was just trying to think."—Flex-Set.

A Good Beginning

There is nothing like a good beginning. It is half the battle. Bear in mind the case of the young man who, desiring to marry, secured a favorable hearing from his sweetheart's irascible father by opening the interview with these words: "Sir, I know a way whereby you can save a lot of money!"

The Collector

"You know Robinson? Well, he owed me $10 and I could never get it back. So when I heard he'd started a debt-collecting business I wrote and asked him to collect my debt of $10. He wrote back and said that all his efforts had failed, and charged me $5 for expenses."—Pasadena Post.

One or the Other

Kemble, interrupted by the crying of a child in the gallery, at last came forward and in solemn tones addressed the audience: "Ladies and gentlemen, unless the play be stopped, the child cannot possibly go on."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Jest a Minute

"Of course, you know this is mutiny!"

Quotation for Today

WE HAVE committed the Golden Rule to memory; let us now commit it to life.—EDWIN MARKHAM.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Extra Lift

Seattle, Wash.

William, a high school boy, found it difficult to walk, being a cripple. It seemed particularly hard for him to go upstairs. His classes were so arranged, however, that he had only one flight of stairs.

In one of his classes was a large boisterous fellow named Dick, who seemed somewhat of a disciplinary problem, showing little consideration for the rights of others. However, the teacher was gratified, one day, when this boy asked if he might leave the room a bit early in order to escort William to his next class; and she gladly gave permission.

As time went on, the teacher found that Dick was leaving the room earlier than at first, and she was disappointed to see him evidently taking advantage of the situation. She therefore decided to reprimand Dick, and on this occasion she escorted the crippled boy along the hall herself.

When she suggested going to his locker on the next floor for him, he thanked her and replied that Dick for some time had been carrying him up the stairs and back.

"Surely," said the teacher, "I must always be patient and find that tender, compassionate nature in all my pupils."

Monitor Movie Guide

Crime School (Warners)—Those belligerent outlaws, the "Dead End" boys, repeat and improve upon their earlier delineations of criminals in the making. Watching these young actors, however, one questions the advisability of their continued portrayal of potential gangsters. The film's only justification—the serious treatment of an intensely serious problem—is considerably vitiated by the artificial happy ending which brings reform for the boys, reprisals for the wicked school heads and romance for the social worker hero and the sister of one of the boys. Whether to see it or not depends on individual taste. Billy Halop, Bobby Jordan, Leo Gorcey, Huntz Hall, Bernard Punsley, Gabriel Dell, Humphrey Bogart, Cy Kendall, Gale Page.—Adults and mature young people.

Josette (20th-Fox)—Josette (Simone Simon) substitutes for a temperamental French singer and is immediately besought by Don Ameche and Robert Young who, quite naturally, think she is the Josette who has been fascinating their playboy father. The baby-faced French star sings several songs with her pleasant little pipe voice in a comedy which will probably do as well as anything else to pass a warm summer evening. The drunk scenes are questionable. William Collier, Sr., Bert Lahr, Joan Davis, Tala Birell.—Adults and mature young people.

The Lone Wolf in Paris (Columbia)—Wolves, even lone ones, lose some of their exciting quality when they become stuffed museum pieces. So it is with this film. The eyes are glass, the stuffing is beginning to come out here and there, and what is left of the coat is by no means sleek. In other words, Francis Lederer, charming as always, foils the wicked nobles, gets the jewels, attends the coronation, and is then whisked to the border and parts with the beautiful princess, Frances Drake, Walter Kingsford, Leona Maricle. — Adults and young people.

The Rage of Paris (Universal)—Danielle Darrieux, in her first American-made picture, sparkles gaily and proves the further versatility of her talents. The film itself, an inconsequential comedy romance, does not measure up to Mlle. Darrieux. She plays a stranded French chorus girl who, unable to get a job, connives with Helen Broderick and Mischa Auer (who finances the project with his $3,000) to pose as a rich girl and catch a rich husband. The plot is discovered by Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., who saves his friend from the Parisienne's clutches only to marry her himself. Who said unoriginal? Henry Koster directed. Come again soon, Mlle. Darrieux. Louis Hayward, Harry Davenport, Samuel S. Hind.—Adults and young people.

Three Comrades (MGM)—A tragic drama of post-war Germany which skips political implications but pierces the problem of individual adjustment and hopeless struggle. Three young returned soldiers try to rehabilitate themselves by opening a garage. Their waning courage is revived when they are joined by a gallant but frail girl whom one of them marries. There is gaiety and tenderness and sacrifice against the somber background. Margaret Sullavan, Franchot Tone, and Robert Young are strong in their performances. Frank Borzage has given sensitive direction to the screen play of F. Scott Fitzgerald and Edward E. Paramore. Robert Taylor, Guy Kibbee, Lionel Atwill, Henry Hull.—Adults and mature young people.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*We're a Little in the Dark*

By LE PELLEY

SAY, TUBBY— LET'S HAVE SOME LIGHT!
WELL—IF YOU'D KEEP THE DOOR CLOSED THE CANDLE WOULDN'T BLOW OUT!!
THERE—
WE OUGHT TO HAVE ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN THIS CLUB-HOUSE
GOOD NIGHT
THERE IT GOES AGAIN
CLOSE THE DOOR!!
SOMEONE CAME IN!
OH-HELLO MARMADUKE— WE HAVE TO KEEP THE DOOR CLOSED—IT BLOWS OUT THE CANDLE...
OH—EXCUSE ME
PLUNKY NOW WHO LET IN THAT DRAFT
IT'S SUSIE
HEY—THERE'S NO MORE MATCHES
OH WELL——!!
WILL THE MEETING PLEASE COME TO ORDER HMMM—WE'LL SKIP THE READING OF MINUTES!!!
MEECHUM
MEECHUM

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ban on Cans*

By THE HAGERS

JACK SPOONBILL'S LUNCH WAGON
"REMEMBER THAT WE PROMISED JACK HE COULD JUDGE THE DISHES WE BROUGHT BACK."
"I MADE NO MAYONNAISE," SAID TED. "I'VE BROUGHT A CAN OF BEANS INSTEAD."
"NO OYSTER STEW, NO TAMALE PIE, BUT CORN AND PEAS WE'VE BROUGHT," SAID I.
"GOOD FRIENDS, MY COOKING CONTEST BANS ALL FOOD," SAID JACK, "THAT COMES IN CANS!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Slight Case of Bombing

Ends

"CANTON, China—From the seacoast 40 Japanese planes roared far inland, bombing scores of villages Japanese alleged to be military objectives." (From an Associated Press dispatch.)

Means

"The May export total ran to $1,334,608 worth of aviation material to Japan, while the April export amounted to $1,889,024." (From a report prepared by the Monitor's Washington Bureau from American State Department figures.)

Effective Morality

THE moral sense which revolts at the bombing of civilian populations will sooner or later find effective expression. The argument is frequently made that no limits can be placed on war and the only remedy is to stop war. And it should be recognized that civilized countries have adopted all the weapons which have been used in uncivilized manners—poison gas, flame-throwers, submarines, bombing planes. Also the fact should be faced that issuing protests with one hand and indispensable supplies for civilian bombers with the other is a poor service to international morality.

Yet there is a deep sense of justice and humanity which can save civilization from self-destruction. Giving this moral sense effective expression is the inescapable work of Christian peoples today. Two developments of the last few days have indicated some progress. One is the response of Americans to the somewhat belated discovery that Americans are furnishing a major part of the material Japan is using in the horrible bombing of Chinese non-combatants. So far this feeling has resulted officially only in Secretary Hull's plea to plane manufacturers to cease exporting and the Pittman resolution passed by the Senate's condemning civilian bombing and starting a study to find methods to deal with it.

One could wish for official action of a more resolute type, but meanwhile popular sentiment has been stirring and new life is felt in the unofficial movement for voluntary boycotts. The question of wise and effective measures has not been answered, but feeling that is deep enough and sincere enough will find a way.

The second evidence of an advance in the task of checking civilian bombing is the most recent discussion in the House of Commons. The British Prime Minister officially indorsed Mr. Hull's recent speech calling for joint action to limit war's inhumanity. Mr. Chamberlain also announced that Britain would abandon her "police bombing" in India and Arabia if that stood in the way of a general agreement to abolish civilian bombing.

He explained that the British practice is to give twenty-four-hour notice for the evacuation of non-combatants. But his explanation was not very well received, according to news reports, and other members gave a distinct impression that they would be satisfied only when the moral position had been wholly cleared.

These evidences of awakening thought are gratifying. And despite difficulties the truth is that genuine morality can find expression. The important thing is to see that it is genuine.

Easing the Farmer's Interest

FROM a place of neglect the farmer has become an object of remarkable solicitude by the American Government. In addition to including $212,000,000 in the recovery bill for AAA bounties without any corresponding tax provision, Congress in its closing days overrode a presidential veto to extend for two more years the low emergency rates of interest on Federal Land Bank loans.

This means that interest will be paid at 3½ per cent on approximately $2,000,000,000 of loans made at 5 per cent and will be paid at 4 per cent on about $800,000,000 of commissioner's or second mortgage loans instead of 5 per cent or more. The difference not paid by the farm borrower has to be made up to the Farm Credit Administration by the Treasury, and this is estimated to amount to $56,000,000 in the two years.

Or to put the comparison another way, the Federal Land Banks are paying an average of around 3¼ to 3½ per cent for the money which they in turn lend to landowners. The Farm Loan Act has always contemplated that the Banks should obtain about one per cent more for loans than they have to pay on their bonds, this difference to cover the operating expenses of the Banks. Thus if farmers and their representatives expect the Land Banks to lend money at practically the same rate the Banks borrow it, the effect is to ask the Government to pay the cost of operating those institutions for the farmer's benefit.

"Picture Ahead"

PHOTOGRAPHY has swept the world with a tremendous popularity during the last few years. Camera makers thrive; miles of film are exposed every hour; pictures enliven the magazines and newspapers; millions of people have found an enjoyable hobby and at least thousands have discovered a fine art in the capture of beauty on sensitized paper.

We may not all be enthusiasts of the mechanical camera but all carry a powerful image recorder in the camera of the human consciousness. To what photographs do we give most attention in a salon, a shop window or our daily paper? Are they the tragedies of war, a gruesome automobile wreck, a squalid slum back yard or a discouraged and haggard face? Photography's visualization of broken bodies and slimy trenches has helped turn humanity from the supposed glamour of war, and authentic evidence of "how the other half lives" has helped awaken public conscience.

But again, what are the pictures from which we get a lift? If we are to turn away from the half-world of shadow there must be something to turn to. There is significance in the fact that it takes light to make a picture. The pictures that are fullest of light, in a mental sense, are the ones that impart most inspiration.

These are some of the best liked subjects—a graceful bird against the sky, a ship in sail on a sparkling sea, a bunch of flowers, a pretty girl, a character study of weather-beaten ruggedness, a bridge that is poetry in steel, the gleam of a lighted window in a darkened street, a child at the serious business of play, a softly inquisitive cat, a friendly dog, a dozing cow in a summer meadow or the clump of birches that filters the sunlight on a brook.

Is it too much to ask for beauty and strength in the pictures we love? No, that is what makes us love them, and what makes them serve us. Many "a good composition" can be discerned in the pictures our eyes are continually receiving. And a camera is not required to preserve them on the lively screen of memory. The mental image we grasp and treasure tends to express itself in our experience.

"Realism"

"REALISM." It was a good word which came much into vogue some years ago in English politics. It implied: "Let us look facts in the face. Let us put aside old catchwords, spurious shibboleths, stupid prejudices, and get at the kernel of the situation." Thus Unionists who had preached war to the death against Irish rebels were told to pull themselves together and remember that peace and "union" could not be built on bloodshed. It was realistic to recognize India's claim to a democratic constitution, or Egypt's demand for independence. To be realistic was to refuse to harbor illusion, to be intellectually honest, to be ahead of notions which perpetuated misunderstanding.

But words are apt to fall into evil usage. It is easy to represent an ideal as an illusion, or fundamental faith as sentimentality—and it has become "realistic" to recognize the accomplished fact and to acquiesce in it when to do so is convenient. It seems *realistic* to recognize that trade is always a fact and that justice may be a mirage.

Moral equivocation is a dangerous thing in politics. The power of words is great. A phrase casts its spell on thoughts which might be expected to be immune. Realism is a good thing, when, and only when, we have a sound instinct for reality. Perhaps the greatest danger in the international situation today is that statesmen should lull us into accepting an immediate temporary advantage at the expense of a lasting advantage, and persuade us that the former is more *real* than the latter. The false realist takes the short view; he deceives himself; and may deceive others.

All in the Point of View

FROM Sing Sing Prison comes word that an inmate whose wealth at one time gave him unusual opportunities is going to add to his usefulness as a member of the prison community by giving a series of illustrated travel lectures. While we do not recommend that financiers and men of broad background be incarcerated simply for the edification of their fellow prisoners, the cultural benefit from such travelogues is not to be underestimated.

Nor should the widening of horizons be limited to those within walls of stone. With a new twist the idea might serve women's clubs or business men's luncheon clubs which wish to enlarge their social background. Former men of wealth, temporarily detained, are not the only ones who have "been around." Many a fellow who never had two $10 bills in his pocket at the same time has also traveled extensively. Are there not somewhere a number of "practical geographers" who could give interesting lectures on what the world looks like from the under side of a box car?

Changing England

Book News of the Day

SO LONG as the prevailing habit of introspection continues among the nations, there appears to be little prospect of a cessation of the flood of new books by writers eager to analyze and dissect their own and other people's countries. But if work of this kind has to be done, it is certainly done pleasantly and painlessly by one who, like Edward Shanks, approaches his task in a mood of tolerance and of willingness to accept the most hopeful view of the drastic changes that are rapidly remaking the well-known features of MY ENGLAND (New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $2.50).

Much as one deplores the wrecking of beloved beauty spots by hordes of noisy motorists or by what Dean Inge termed "bungaloid growths" built ribbon-wise along the main highways, one must presumably expect each succeeding age to deposit its own particular layer of culture. Victorian England's dismay at the overflow of industrial cities into the countryside may have been no greater than the dismay of the heptarchy at the influx of the Danish Norsemen, or than the protest of Roman Britain at the arrival of the Saxons and Jutes.

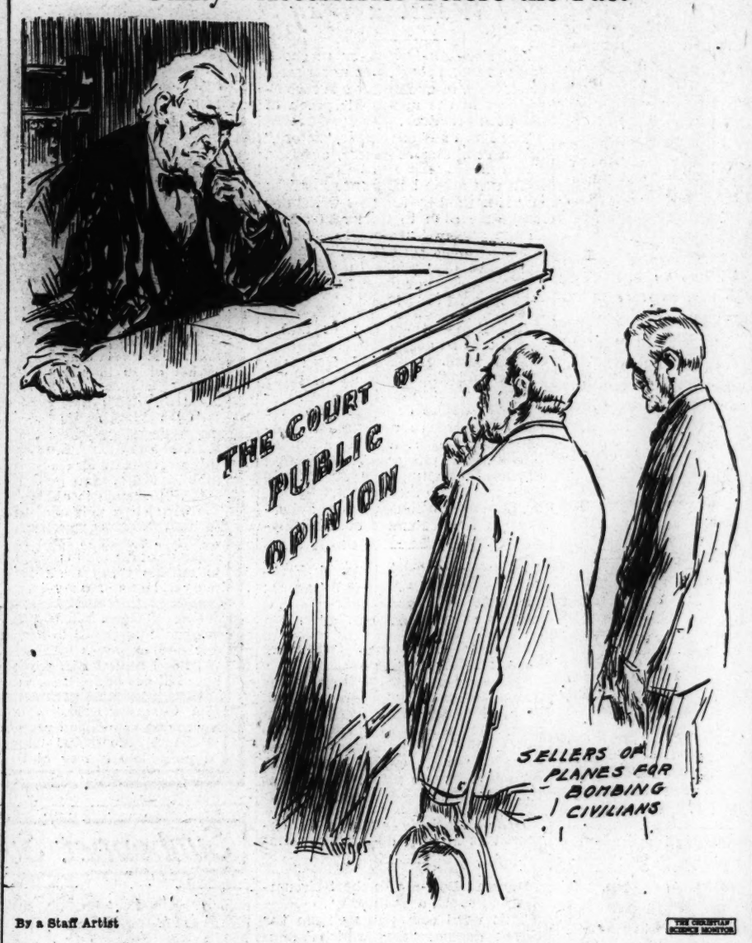
Sometimes Mr. Shanks strains one's tolerance, as when he refers to "landscapes enriched by the pylons of the grid." One sees visions of landscapes similarly enriched by railroad embankments, of a Thirlmere lake enhanced by its dam or a silvan ravine once dedicated to Arturian romance now rededicated by engineers to the cause of man's utility.

But his main contention is difficult to dispute. The growth of industries left two Englands—the old feudal England that continues on the land in modified form, and industrial England which lost its birthright on the land, went and crowded itself into the slums and close settlements of big cities, and now, under the impulse of a new outlook, is bent on getting back what it lost. This latter process, Mr. Shanks thinks, is bound to be painful. The men of the city swarm in their cars over the countryside. They "leave litter, pull up primroses by the roots, they damage hedges and leave gates open," they build cheap villas, pull down forests, harness the water courses. In short they do their best to destroy what they would enjoy. But he believes the trouble will pass. "As the acquaintanceship grows deeper," as it becomes more a part of normal experience, "it will be expressed with less violent fingers."

Mr. Shanks, then, tempers his regrets that the England of the poets—this precious stone set in the silver sea—must become the England of something else, with a genuine curiosity as to what the new state must be. And if in the result one is continually conscious of the inadequacy of any attempt to embrace "England" in one 300-page volume, we at least have a thoughtful and entertaining study of England and that large and strangely cohesive family—the English people.

H. J. S.

"Guilty—Accessories Before the Fact"



By a Staff Artist

The Wild Black Duck

IT CAME on one of those wild days of last winter, when the snow flew and the wind blew. And it was Dennis Mulcahy, peering out at the storm from the warm kitchen, and grumbling over being kept indoors by it, who first saw it. At first he thought it was Casey's black dog—but then, Casey's dog had no wings! So Dennis opened the door a wee crack, and called to Timmy, his grandson. And Timmy left his path clearing and floundered through the snow and brought it in. A fine, wild black duck it was, with a proud and valiant look in his black eye as small Timmy and smaller Nora cooed over it and stroked the smooth black feathers.

"In the barn with him," said Mr. Mulcahy. "'Tis no weather out, even for ducks. Do you give him the old horse stall, and a dish of water and a handful of corn."

Timmy asked, "But who owns him, Gramps?"

"Now who could be ownin' a wild duck? Himself, surely."

So through the snow time the wild black duck lived in the barn. And Dennis grumbled. A great lad for eating, he was, and forever talking to himself, and children coming in to see him as Dennis went about his chores. So when the snow went, and there was green toward the pond, Dennis suggested craftily, "We'll be rid of him, now."

But Timmy said, "Aw, Gramps!" and small Nora said, "Oh, no!" and with many a grumble Mr. Mulcahy built a small pen for him. And what with moving it about, and the duck forever setting up a clamor as Mr. Mulcahy was spading his garden, he was a great bother. Sometimes—when no one was about—Dennis would spend a half hour telling the black duck of it, as he rested in the apple tree shade. And the wild black duck would preen himself, and eye Mr. Mulcahy, and talk back softly in duck language. If you knew no better you might have thought them great cronies. But when the last white apple petals drifted down the real nature of Mr. Mulcahy appeared.

"We'll be turnin' him loose," he told Timmy and Nora firmly. And when their small freckled noses quivered, he said gruffly and craftily, "It's high time he was off north. Now isn't it?"

It was a great pother, surely, to be making over getting rid of a scoundrelly black duck, but of a sunny afternoon they went down the pond lane with a covered basket. At the pond shore small Tim and smaller Nora stroked the sleek neck of him, for the last time. And with surprising gentleness Mr. Mulcahy edged out on a log, and set him free. The duck cocked a black eye upward, and paddled out.

"Gwan with ye, now," said Mr. Mulcahy gruffly. And consolingly he told the children, "He likes it."

So the black duck did. He beat his wings, and the wild voice of him echoed. And then he took off, leaving three widening rings like a skipped stone.

But Timmy shouted, "He's coming back!"

So he was, with a whistling beat of wings, a long scaling slant and a great smother of white foam. He eyed them, paddling about, and then stood on his head until only the curled tail and webbed feet of him were above water.

"There ye are," said Dennis. "Sure, he'll do fine now—his own boss, earnin' his own livin'. And now we'll be goin' home."

So they turned back. And at first there was a great silence behind them. Then there was a great clamor. And then there was the wild black duck scrambling ashore and waddling up the green lane after them. And the voice of him!

"Stop it!" cried Mr. Mulcahy. "You'll put disgrace on us. We'll have the name of beatin' you! Here now; put him in the basket."

And as they went along again small Timmy stroked the sleek black neck, and smaller Nora's pink hand scratched the black topknot, and a wise and serene black eye slanted up at Dennis Mulcahy as he fumbled in pocket for a handful of corn.

"There ye are!" scolded Dennis. "A smart lad, aren't ye? And I suppose we'll be doin' this all summer, ye think? Takin' a duck down for a swim! Ho! Well, we'll not."

And while Timmy and Nora were giggling over one of those small, mysterious jokes that children always have between them, Mr. Mulcahy's hard old hand went out and, very gently, tweaked a black feather.

"Not every day," he grumbled. "Every other day, maybe."

DANIEL CHASE

North . . South . . East . . West

Lights Along the Shore

By Frank L. Perrin

THOSE who fare forth along the sea or lake coasts, whether in sailing vessel, yacht, coastal steamer or the palatial floating homes which serve the travelers between Boston and New York, learn, unless they instinctively are aware, of the indispensable value of the beacons and warning lights which mark dangerous areas, forbidding shores and snug harbors. Even the novice, the proverbial landlubber, would never suggest the folly of disregarding these signals, every one of which is individually distinguishable by the captains and pilots, and each of which speaks, silently or by warning bell, a language easily understood and fully comprehended.

A brief but unhurried errand took us along the coast recently, requiring two nights "at sea." Standing on the deck in the darkness, with fog banks drifting confusingly in the leisurely breezes, my thought turned to the man standing in the shelter of the pilothouse far above. I did not know his name and, had I passed him elsewhere on the boat he would have been indistinguishable, at least to me, from the other officers. And then the thought came that I did not need, having confidence in him because of the responsibility imposed upon him, to know him personally or intimately.

* * *

In a community or a nation where the power and right of selection resides in peoples or in institutions conscious of the fact that they are solely responsible for the acts of those chosen to represent or act for them in the routine of ordinary procedure or in times of emergency, care is exercised in choosing those who stand in the position of pilots or managers or executives. Carelessness or indifference cannot be hazarded in the initial or final steps of selection and authorization. It must be assured, and that definitely, that those who guide the boat, be it small or great, must observe, in daylight or darkness, in fog or storm or cloud, the warning signals which mark dangerous shoals and safe harbors.

Existence in this busy world would be less comfortable and less happy were it impossible to rest upon the assurance that even those in whose selection for positions of responsibility we have no direct part are actually wisely chosen and that they deserve and merit the confidence reposed in them. This assurance is the dividend we all receive from the maintenance of orderly government and an orderly society. The margin, it sometimes seems, between the ranks of those who keep step in the march of civilization and the disorderly fringe of the hordes of camp-followers, snipers and spoilers, is narrow and quite indefinite. Alarmists tell us that at many points along the lines there are overlappings, confusions, and strange interminglings. These warnings are more frequent than in recent years. They are alarming to a degree if one does not reassure himself or herself that wisdom and good judgment have not deserted the councils of those who, in the last analysis, select the pilots of the boats and the directors of the line of march.

* * *

The traveler by sea or land or air exercises, individually, the right to select the course he takes and, by the same token, the pilot or engineer who is responsible for his safety and comfort along the way, and who is charged with the duty of delivering him at the destination appointed. He has the faith and confidence to believe that he can choose wisely and well. But if it should appear, even after frequent happy experiences, that the man in the pilothouse, at the locomotive's throttle or at the controls of the airplane is inclined, rarely or often, to disregard the warnings of signals and beacons and to venture along forbidden, hazardous or admittedly dangerous ways, this confidence is destroyed.

The temptation seems to be, even in appraising the more important affairs which concern us, and which at the moment appear in some way to have gone amiss in the chaotic jumble of world events, to believe that we as individuals are impotent and powerless in the effort to readjust and re-establish distorted and unstable superstructures. But we should remember that just such ability rests in, as the responsibility rests upon, the individual. No power of direction or supervision is rightly asserted or exercised by those in authority except it is delegated by the individuals in a democracy collectively.

Those who are usually passive and content along the way seem apprehensive at times that those up in the pilothouses do not always observe the warning lights along the shore.

The Wide Horizon

How to Make People Vote

By Frank Parker Stockbridge

[From an Article in The Villager, Greenwich Village, New York]

TWO fifths or more of the qualified voters simply don't take the trouble to vote. I don't know that the result would be any different if they did, but it is a fact that, no matter how "overwhelming" the majority by which any President—even Mr. Roosevelt—has been elected, it has been a majority not of the total number of people who are eligible to vote, but of the number who weren't too busy or too lazy or too indifferent to go to the polls on election day.

In the presidential election of 1936, for example, Mr. Roosevelt received somewhat over 27,000,000 votes, as against Mr. Landon's somewhat less than 17,000,000. That was a landslide majority, indeed, for Mr. Roosevelt.

But was it? No one can say for sure unless he knows how the non-voters would have voted, had they been interested enough to do so. The balance of power, though it was not exercised, in the 1936 election, was held by the stay-at-homes, and there were 30,000,000 of those.

There are, in round numbers, about 75,000,000 American citizens of both sexes of the age of twenty-one or over, and every one of them is entitled to vote. In the last presidential election the total vote for all tickets, Democrat, Republican, Socialist, Union, Communist, Farmer-Labor, Progressive and the rest, was about 45,500,000. Speculation as to how the 30,000,000 non-voters would have divided, had they voted, is futile. But the fact remains that while Mr. Roosevelt was elected by a vote of nine fifteenths of those who cast their ballots, his actual total vote was barely more than a third of the full number of potential votes which could have been cast.

* * *

They manage better than that in the authoritarian states of Europe. In Italy, for example, eligible voters who do not cast their ballots at Parliamentary elections are penalized. The authorities see to it that everybody votes. Not that there is any compulsion about it; they are not herded to the polling places by blackshirts with fixed bayonets.

Mr. Roosevelt's proposal for bringing out the vote in America is not so drastic as that. He merely suggested levying a tax of, say, five dollars on every citizen of voting age, the tax to be refunded when the taxpayer exercises his franchise by casting his ballot. I, for one, think that would bring out a tremendous proportion of the stay-at-home vote. If I am right in my belief, which is not backed up by any statistics available, the bulk of these additional votes would be those of women who have never made use of their suffrage. I am all for that; for I have a great deal more confidence in the common sense of women, individually and collectively, than I have in that of men.

The prospect of getting five dollars by the mere act of voting would be much more of an inducement, too, to the general run of women of all ages than it would be to the average man.

* * *

I believe Mr. Roosevelt has hit upon a sound, practical and constitutional idea. Of the right of Congress to impose a tax upon all voters there is ample confirmation in the provision of the Constitution which prohibits any "capitation or other direct tax" except in proportion to the census enumeration. Since the number of persons over twenty-one is a matter which the census alone determines, it would seem to be within the rights of Congress to enact a national poll tax as a qualification for voting for federal offices—presidential electors, senators, and representatives.

The right of states to impose a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting has been upheld by all the courts. Many states levy a poll tax, but in ten of them nobody can vote unless he first shows his poll-tax receipt. It is an effective way to keep the Negroes from voting in the South, to levy a $2 poll tax payable in January, without which no one may vote at the spring primaries or the fall elections. Few Negroes are thrifty or far-sighted enough to pay their poll taxes months ahead against the doubtful privilege of voting. But a Federal poll tax, collected at the post offices, perhaps, from all citizens alike, and returnable after the citizen has voted, would surely be an effective way of getting out the vote. For the first time we would have a complete expression of the popular will, upon which our whole system of government is based.

I'd like to see it enacted by the next Congress and made effective for the presidential campaign of 1940.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Paid Holiday in Britain

THE wider extension of holidays with pay is a boon that will carry all the greater relish if it comes with the good will of employers and with the minimum of compulsion. . . . It is hoped that the spread of paid holidays as a general condition of work will be such that only a small field will be left to cover by ultimate legislation. . . . This will put the farm laborer in possession of the new privilege and also impart it to certain classes of workers who are in no very favorable position for claiming rights on their own account. . . . We may look forward to the paid holiday becoming general without much friction in any quarter. It is a most welcome change, bringing a new element of brightness into the worker's life and giving to his self-respect a very genuine augmentation.—*Observer*, London.